STC 24927

STC 24927
collated

419

THE ENGLISH SPANISH PILGRIME.

OR,

A NEVV DISCOVERY OF SPANISH POPERY,

AND IESVITICALL STRATAGEMS,

VVith the estate of the English Pentioners and Fugitiues vnder the King of *Spaines Dominions, and else where* at this present.

Also layiug open the new Order of the *Jesuitrices* and preaching *Nunnes*.

Composed by *James Wadsworth* Gentleman, newly conuerted into his true mothers bosome, the *Church of England, with the motiues why he left the Sea of Rome*; a late Pentioner to his Maiesty of *Spaine*, and nominated his Captaine in *Flanders*: Sonne to Mr. *Iames Wadsworth*, Bachelor of Diuinity, sometime of *Emanuell* Colledge in the Vniuersity of *Cambridge*, who was peruerted in the yeere 1604. and late Tutor to *Donia Maria Infanta* of *Spaine*.

The second Edition, corrected and amended.

Printed at *London* by *T. Cotes*, and *R.C.* for *Mich. Sparke*, dwelling at the blue Bible in *Greene-Arbor*, 1630.

To the most Noble and thrice Honourable, *Henry* Earle of *Holland*, Chancellor of the Vniuersity of *Combridge*, &c. The Reuerend *Vice-Chancellor*, *Doctors*, *Procters*, Gouernors of Colledges and *Hals*, *and the rest of the Gen-*tlemen Students of that famous Vniuersity.

MY much honoured Lord, I should thinke my selfe most happy, if it would please your Honour to protect and fauour these rude lines, not looking vpon the meane vnderstanding of the Authour, but the good will and affection wherewith I haue written them; to wit, for the honour of God, and good of my Countrey: (the which by reason of your forraigne imployments, your Lordship is best able to iudge of) wherein I doe especially discouer and lay open diuerse subtilties, deceites and policies, of the Eng-

lish *Iesuites, Fryers, Monkes and other Seminary Priests beyond the seas, as likewise our* English *fugitiues vnder the King of* Spaines *Dominions, and the wrong I receiued in turning to mine owne true Religion. I doe therefore most humbly beseech your Honor that you would be pleased to take this booke vnder your protection for the furthering of my cause, and repressing of my aduersaries, and I shall euer pray for the much increase of your Lordships health and Honour. The booke I dare not say deserues your fauour, it being a greater token of Nobility in you to Patronize with your greatnesse that which is meane in it selfe, then onely to bee fauorable, where merit may challenge liberality; yet in it selfe the worke is religiously disposed to the discouering of truth, and that all which are any whit inclined to the Sea of* Rome, *may see the vaile vnmaskt wherwith they were hoodwinkt. I detaine your Honour no longer, but with a little digression from you to that God, whom I humbly implore to preserue your Lordship the yeeres of my desire, which is as vnlimited as your Nobility.*

Your Honours most humble
and deuoted seruant,

Iames Wadsworth.

To his friend Mr. *Iames Wadsworth* and his Booke.

GOe happy ofspringe of a pregnant braine,
Sinnes Commentary, a perſpectiue for Spaine,
Through which her maskt deluſions appeare
Naked, as if they had bin practis'd here.
If any Ieſuite damne the Authors quill,
That writes 'gainſt her from whom he learnt his skill,
Or wonder how that Citie odious proues,
Which bred him, and his Fathers memory loues:
Know this, that Aſa was not plagu'd, 'cauſe he
Depriu'd his mother for idolatrie.
Good Parents patterns are, if bad, forbeare
To imitate, and make their faults thy feare.
Should I relate the dangers he endur'd
After his ſoule a liberty procur'd;
I ſhould but wrong his Booke, by making thoſe
Which reade ſuch horrid lines afraid of 's proſe.
When th' Ile of Ree, and Martins luckleſſe Fort
Our trouble and their triumphs did report:
Him Callis dungeon kept, as if his fate
Should pay the raſh innaſion of a State.
Yet not their catchpole Popery, nor all
Their Macheuils could worke his funerall:
That hand which firſt conuerted him hath brought,
Him ſafe, and their diſcouerd atheiſme wrought.

THE ENGLISH SPANISH PILGRIME.

CHAP. I.

The life of the Englisſh Eſpanoliz'd *trauailer, perſecuted by diſaſtrous time and fortune; his voyages, paſſages, and encounters with that moſt Antichriſtian fry the Ieſuites, by whom his Father was ſeduced, the yeere* 1604. *and afterwards in* 1609. *his Mother was entrapped by no other ſnares, & was tranſported into* Flanders, *with her Sonne the* Pilgrime, *who ſcarcely had ſeene fiue yeeres to an end, from thence into* Spaine 1610. *where he paſſed* 8. *yeeres in the Royall Towne* Madrid, *and in* Siuill.

IN the yeere 1604. in the County of *Suffolke* I was borne, in the Reigne of our late Royall Soueraigne, wofe eminency of vertues procured the wonder of all other Nations, and the glory of ours. My Father was a Student in *Emanuel* Colledge in *Cambridge*, where the Vniuerſity, and his owne merits inueſted him with a degree of Bachelor of Diuinity; and his Maieſty prefer'd him to bee a double bene-

benefic't man in *Cotton*, and great *Thorne*, in the County aforesaid, and Chaplaine and Ordinary to the Bishop of *Norwich*; and after that, his Maiesty sent him with his first Ambassador Legier Sir *Charles Cornewallis* into *Spaine* as his Chaplaine, and ioynt Commissioner, where at his first arriuall, the Iesuites held with him a subtile dispute about the Antiquity and the vniuersality of the Church of *Rome*, which they make their preface to all seducements, his grand opposers being *Ieseph Cressewell*, and *H. Walpole*, two the most expert polititians of our Nation, that then maintained the state of the triple crowne; whose vnderstanding neuertheless would not proue captiue, either to their subtilest Arguments, or most alluring promises. The Ambassador seeing how wisely he quitted himselfe, sent Letters to his Maiesty, informing him how learnedly he was accompanied. The King as hee was a liberall *Mecænas* to the learned, especially to those that were of the Clergy, sent him his Royall grant of the next falling place of Eminency in his Kingdomes, as an encouragement to his further seruices. Meane while the Iesuites perceiuing how little they preuailed, vsed other illusions stronger then their Arguments, euen strange apparitions of miracles; amongst others, the miracle which they pretend to be true to haue happened to the eldest son of the Lord *Wotton* at his death, in the City *Vallodalid* where a *Crucifix* framed him this articulate sound: *Now forsake your heresie, or else you are damned*, whereupon the young Lord and my Father became Proselites to their iugling Religion, the report

Vide *Lewis Owen* in the publique Library of *Oxon.* p 59. Item vide *Bedell* cap. 5 p. 83.

port whereof not long after became a loadſtone alſo to the old Lord *Wotton* his Father, with many others to draw them to Popiſh Idolatry. And ſo my Father leauing the Ambaſſadors houſe priuately; and diſcarding wife and children and fortunes in *England*, was conducted forthwith by the meanes of Father *Creſwell* to the Vniuerſity of *Salamanca*, whereat the next day after his arriuall, he was carried to the Biſhops then inquiſitors houſe, where he was admitted with no little ioy to their Church, where he proſtrating him ſelfe on the ground, and the Inquiſitor putting (as their cuſtome is) his right foote on his head, ſaid with a loud voyce, *Here I cruſh the head of hereſie*: the which ceremony and others ended, after a months abode in the ſaid Vniuerſity, he paſſed with *Creſwell* to the Court of *Madrid*, where the King informed by *Creſwell* what had happened, was exceeding ioyfull, and gaue charge to his chiefe Secretary of State *Don Iuan Idiaquer*, that he ſhould giue him whileſt he liued a faire *annuall* penſion out of his owne priuate purſe; but here *Creſwels* policy is ſeene, which was to counſell him not to take aboue fifty Duckats monthly, for feare if he ſhould take more, the Heretiques of *England* (for ſo his tongue ſtil'd them) ſhould haply ſay, hee changed his ayre for profit, not conſcience: and that hauing left greater means in *England*, 'twould proue a ſingular example to draw many ſoules after him, ſith 'twas cleare it was not gaine was his marke. Gentle Reader, take notice here of Ieſuiticall ſtratagems; recount a while

the griefe and ſorrow of my Mother his wife, his Brethren and Kindred; when as they hoped daily he would proue the honour of their linage, their expectation on a ſudden was terminated in ſighes and lamentings. But it's neceſſary I declare how my mother likewiſe not long after was allured by my Father thus reuolted: and hauing withſtood for fiue yeeres ſpace all his letters and inticements, with thoſe alſo of the Ieſuites and Prieſts, (But where the husband goes firſt, the wife commonly followes after, it being the weakeneſſe of that ſexe) was at length ſeduced by one *Kelly* a Ieſuite, who comming for that end with letters from her husband, miſlead her away, hauing brought her to ſell all ſhee had, carried her forthwith into *Flanders* with her foure children, *Hugh* the eldeſt, ſince dead in *Madrid*, *Kathrine* who dyed a Nunne in *Lisbone*, *Mary* who now liueth a Nunne in a Monaſtery called *Camber* by *Bruxels*, and *Iames* this Author, your *Engliſh Spaniſh Pilgrime*. Theſe with their mother liued and expected their Fathers pleaſure, and there hauing beene ordered to take ſhipping for *Spaine*, embarqued herſelfe at *Dunkerke* for S. *Lucas* in *Spaine*, in a ſhippe called the *Hound of Dunkerke*, a ſhippe very famous for it's feates in warre; there were alſo twelue other ſhippes in their company, whereof ten ſuffered wracke in a tempeſtuous ſtorme; this *Hound* with two others eſcaping, whoſe Maſts were cut downe, had not the tempeſt ſurceaſt on a ſudden, they might haue fared as the reſt. Thus through a million of dangers we arriued

the

the *Spaniſh* coaſts, where her husband with ioyfull imbracements moſt louingly welcomed her and her children. I now forthwith was brought to a ſchoole in *Siuill*, to learne to write, and read the *Spaniſh* tongue, and hauing attained here to my perfixed end, was preſently after catechiſed in the *Romane* faith at *Madrid*, where, and at *Siuill* I continued about eight yeeres, from whence through the counſell of the Ieſuites, my Father ſent me to S^t. *Omers*, where I was enſnared to the diſcipline of the place after their accuſtomed manner.

CHAP. II.

This second Chapter containes his voyage from Madrid *to S.* Omers, *and how the shippe which wafted him thither, was by the way surprised and pillaged by the* Rochellers, *who tooke away their Sailes, and all other tacklings necessary, as for the shippe, so likewise for their further sustenance, committing them to the mercilesse mercy of the waues: But the pruidence of God conducted them to a safe hauen.*

IN the yeere 1618. I tooke farewell of the royall Towne *Madrid*, my Father and Mother and other friends, and after their benediction, I was for St. *Sebastians*, accompanied with one Mr. *Pickford*, his Maiesties of *Spaines* pensioner in the Castle at *Antwerpe*, who was to be my conductor to the foresaid St. *Omers* in the Prouince of *Artois*, 7. leagues from *Callis*. At S. *Sebastians* which is 100. leagues from *Madrid*, wee chanced on a *French* shippe of an 100. Tunne, bound for *Callis*, wherein being imbarked with the first fauourable winde, wee hoysed vp sailes and lanching into the maine, wee sterd out course towards the *English* Channell, whether we hardly arriued being pursued with an exceeding fierce storme, euen to the hazard of our liues, our ship leaking much, and beating it selfe against the windes and billowes of the turbulent Sea. This past, the ship redrest as well as time and place could afford, wee still

ſtill made forward; and in our paſſage one of our Marriners deſcryed a farre off a great veſſell making after vs, & chaſing vs narrowly, which ſtrooke the Maſter and paſſengers with no little affrightments, and not without cauſe; for preſently wee perceiued him to be a man of warre of *Rochell*, and made all haſte poſſible to gaine the winde of him, and ſo auoyde him: but all was in vaine, the man of warre being lighter and leſſe burthened, our ſhippe being old and deeply laden with the commodities of iron and wooll; all which being thought on, we fell into diuerſes opinions, as whether it were the beſt to prepare to fight it out, or ſtrike Sailes and ſubmit. *Don Gondamours* Nephew who was with vs in our ſhippe, and was then bound for *Flanders*, appointed there by his Catholike Maieſtie Captaine of a troupe of horſe, aduertiſed vs to yeeld, ſuppoſing thereby wee might ſaue our liues. But of all Mr. *Pickford* as an old beaten ſouldier, challenged to himſelfe the priuiledge of the monitour, to whom all aſſented ioyntly, that they were ready to ſubmit themſelues to his councell: Hee then being Captaine and Maſter of the ſhippe, commanded to bee brought before him all the prouiſion and beſt victuals of the ſhippe, and cheered vp the company therewith, telling them thus; that they ought to make merry with that that God had ſent them, ſith doubtfull it was whether euer they ſhould meet together any more. Thus hauing made a good refection, hee commanded them to be take themſelues heartily to their deuotions, and put

themſelues in defence, ſaying better it was to dye a thouſand deaths, then to fall into the *Rochellers* hands; they (the paſſengers) being moſt of them retainers to his Catholike Maieſtie, and hauing thus encouraged vs, immediatly the man of warre came vpon vs, and fetching vs vp, gaue vs a broade ſide with his Ordnance; where vpon the Marriners (contrary to their promiſe) ſtroke Saile and ſubmitted. They preſently aboarding vs, tooke each of vs apart to make vs confeſſe what monyes we had, and what other commodities, threatning withall that if wee concealed ought from them, they would forthwith piſtoll vs; ſuch was their rapine and auarice, that no haſte and expedition to ſurrender all could content, but ſome were baſtinado'd, others buffetted, & kicked, without reſpect of perſon or age; amongſt the reſt I bare my part, for being taken aſide by a Scullió boy of the ſhippe, was ſtripped ſtarke naked, and hauing made a purſe of my bootes, hee pulling off one, heard a merry jenglnig for himſelfe, whereupon forced me to ſilence with the danger of my life for feare hee ſhould looſe the pillaging of the other; for it was catch as catch may, and therefore diſrobed me of the other boote, hoping no leſſe booty, with the greateſt dexterity that euer ſhooe-maker vſed. This being done, our Sailes were plucked downe, and wee committed to the mercy of the waues, where wee ſuffered 3. dayes famine and cold, and longer wee might, had not thoſe ſenceleſſe creatures, the winde and the waues beene ſo kinde as to ſhew vs the way to *Ga-*

liſia,

liſia, where we met with a Barke which was then for St. *Sebaſtians*, where being arriued, euery one of vs began to ſhift for himſelfe. I aduentured on the courteſie of Mr. *Peter Waych*, Merchant, and now Embaſſadour for his Maieſty of *England*, at the famons Citie of *Conſtantinople*, who clad both my backe and my purſe after a competent manner. This paſt, my foreſaid Guardian Mr. *Pickford*, deliuered me vp vnto two Franciſcan *Flemmiſh* Fryers, which were then bound for their couent at St. *Omers*, their generall chapter being then ended at *Salamanca*, with whom I was imbarked for *Amſterdam* in *Holland*, but by the violence of the Seas, we were forced into St. *Georges* channell betwixt *Ireland* and *Wales*, where the tempeſt being ſo great, and our prouiſion ſo ſmal, we were conſtrained to enter into *Mylford hauen*, where the foreſaid Fryers being wearied with the toſſing of the Sea, reſolued to make the ſhorteſt cut they could to St. *Omers*: Landing therefore at *Pembroke* Towne, and hauing beene enquired of by Sir *Thomas Button* Vice Admirall of thoſe Seas, and the Maior of the ſaid Towne, and an oath being adminiſtred vnto them, whether they were Ieſuites, Prieſts, Monkes, or Fryers or of any ſuch order and *Romane* function, ſwore flatly the contrary, and ſo got a Paſport of the ſaid Maior, and ſo they parted for Briſtole: and I pardi demanding of them on the way how they could take ſuch an oath with a ſafe coſcience, they anſwered, they did it with a mentall reſeruation, that is, they were not *Engliſh* Prieſt of an Hereticall

function

function, and ſo we paſſed from thence to *London*, where I was not permitted to ſpeake with my friends becauſe forſooth Heretiques vpon paine of damnation; becauſe I was young and not ſufficiently founded in the *Romane* Catholike Faith, and able to defend the points of my Religion. So thence without ſtay we haſted to *Zeland*, and from thence to St. *Omers*, where they deliuered me vp to the Colledge of the *Engliſh* Ieſuites.

CHAP. III.

CHAP. III.

This third Chapter containes his education at Saint Omers *for foure yeeres, with the deſcription of the Colledge and Gouernement there, beſides diuerſe ſubtleties and tricks of the Engliſh Ieſuites in their diſcipline, which is rather barbarous then ciuill.*

THis Colledge was founded about ſome 40. yeeres ſince, by the order and furtherance of Father *Parſons* that famous Ieſuite, who ſent Father *Flacke* to St. *Omers* with ſufficient monyes for the foundation, hauing before obtained of his Catholike Maieſty a penſion of 2000. Duccats *per annum*, for the maintenance of the Students there.

Thy Father *Flacke* is yet liuing, and contemned by the reſt in his old age, not able for further ſeruices.

At which Colledge (as I aboue ſaid) accompanied with two other Fryers, I arriued, who after they had beene well refectioned by the Rector, they tooke their leaue of them and the reſt of the paternities, and returned into their owne Couents: I remained behinde, and for the firſt night was by the the Rector and the other Fathers well entertained at ſupper, making vp the time our ſtomacks would ſpare vs, with diſcourſe of my preſent journey from *Spaine*, which yet that they might more at large be enformed of, they lengthned the meale to my narration, vntill bed time broke vp both. No ſooner had the morning, and my ſelfe opened our eyes but the Rector and Fa-

ther *Creſwell* ſent for me, where they begun a remonſtration of their rules, and orders and obſeruations, ſomewhat ſhorter then their entertainment. Firſt, that they might take none blind-fold, they opened me with a generall confeſſion of all my ſinnes; then cloſed vp all againe by the Sacrament, and after this leaſt there might bee any relique of the world left vpon mee, they made mee diſinueſt my ſelfe of ſuch prophane garments I had, and the ſuperfluities of haire, but one they kept, the other they threwe away; then was I reinueſted with a Doublet of white Canuas, Breeches & ſtockings that had not troubled the Weauer with ouer much paines, Caſſocke & ſtockings of the ſame blacke and graue, the band preciſe & ſhort, with a hat that might almoſt ſhaddow all, and ſhooes correſpondent. Thus accoutred, the Rector deliuered mee to another Student, to whom he gaue the charge of ſhewing me the Colledge, and committing me to Father *Thunder* to appoint me a Study and a Chamber in the *Dormitory*, which was ſpeedily done, and the next morning I was promoted to the firſt forme called the Figures, there had I giuen mee a ſchedule which contained the duties & obſeruances of the houſe, which are as followes.

Firſt and aboue all, entire obſeruance and duty to be performed to the Rector as our Vice-God, next to the Vice-Rector as his miniſter, next to thi Præfects which are ouer-ſeers of the Schooles. The firſt of theſe was Father *Robert Drury*, who had his Sermon knockt out of his head with his braines

braines at *Blacke Fryers*; The other, Father *Thunder*, who appoints Chambers and Studies, makes them render account of their ſtudies, keepes houres of ſtudy and recreation, & exerciſes many of his claps vpon their breeches. The 3. is Father *Darcy* Præfect of the *Sodalitium Beatæ Mariæ*, and the refectory. Then to all the reſt of the Fathers in the houſe, as Father *Iohn Flood*, *hee who is their Champion to anſwer and write againſt the Proteſtants in *England*. And Father *Baker*, burſar of the Colledge, who keepes the bagge and prouides neceſſaries. Beſides, eſpeciall reſpect is due to the fiue Maſters of the Schooles, to Father *Adrian* or *Tuſh*, which the Students call him from his owne mouth, to Father *Lacy*, the Reader of Poetry, and Maſter of the Syntax. Father *Henry Bently*, and Father *Iohn Compton* of Grammer, and Father *Iohn Crater* of the Figures, and Father *Wilſon* ouer-ſeer of the Print-houſe; and beſides, duty is to bee giuen to the Porter, who is the Lord *Mountagues* brother, who hath not as yet beene higher promoted; to the Burſar, Brewer, Taylor, Butler, Baker, Apothecary, Shooe-maker, Maſter of the Infirmary, who ouer lookes the ſicke, the Clearke and Cooke which are all Lay brothers; which why they ſhould bee thus honoured with Cap in hand I know no reaſon, vnleſſe they meane to pay them with reſpect of boyes for the diſreſpect they giue them themſelues; yet this may ſeeme ſufficient for thoſe, all which except Father *G. Kempe* and Brother *Browne* were neither borne nor breed to deſerue higher, being ſuch as

And likewiſe ghoſtly Father to the Students.

either misfortunes, debts or misdeeds had in ship wracke cast vpon coast, where onely perpetuall seruitude was their liberty, and misfortune their onely fortune. Thus much for the obedience the Students are bound to bestow vpon Father Iesuites, and Lay Brothers. Let vs now descend to the Students: their chiefest quality is noble blood for the most part, to make such a Proselite the Father compasse sea and land, perswading them that such a calling addes to their Nobility. Of others lesse eminent by birth, it is required they should at least equall, if not transcend in eminency of parts and wits, which in time would purchase better portions then men more nobly descended would haue affoorded from inheritance. The number of the first ordinarily neither amounts aboue or vnder an 100. of the other 20. The obseruation of the distribution of the day is thus: Euery morning the fifth houre summons them vp, the first halfe is bestowed in making vp themselues and their beds, the place where they slept is called a *Dormitory*, which containes three long Galleries topping the house: each of these is furnished with some 50. beds, distanced onely by a partition of boards; the next halfe houre the Chappell doth challenge their attendance, the Masse their deuotion, whosoeuer is absent shall bee sure to haue the vnwelcome presence of Father *Thunder*. At six they go all to study in a large Hall vnder the first Gallery, where according to order each takes his seate, where they study one houre, and in the midst walkes Father *Thunder*, and sees they all keepe silence

Nobilis non nascitur sed fit.

and

and be diligent at their bookes; al are bound to be there without budging at ſeuen, which is their houre of breakefaſt, they go downe two by two with their bookes vnder their armes, & firſt thoſe in Rethoricke vnto the refectory, where euery one hath for his part a peece of bread and butter, and beere as pleaſeth him. The loſſe of this breakefaſt is their puniſhment whoſe names had beene giuen vp to the Prefect for hauing ſpoke *Engliſh* the day before, but within a quarter of an houre, each boy quits the Refectory, and repaires to the ſchooles; from ſeuen and halfe, vntill nine and better they are exerciſed in repeating and ſhewing what cõpoſures they haue made, after which time the Prefects and Maſters leaue the ſchooles, & the Students of the three vnder ſchooles, go vp to thoſe of the vpper, which read to them Greeke till tenne, at which houre euery one betakes him to his ſtudy vntill eleuen, as in the morning before, then to dinner. After they haue raunged thẽſelues a while the Rector and Fathers enter, the elder ſaies Grace himſelfe, or ordaines another, which being done, he placeth himſelf at the vpper end of the Table, the others in their order. All this while the Students mouthes are ſhut, not from eating; but ſpeaking, beſtowing their eares vpon ſix other of their companions diſputing three againſt three in two pewes one ouerthwart the other, of ſuch things which may rather helpe digeſtiõ to the Fathers, then benefit their owne vnderſtandings, as whether their paternities had better eate fleſh or fiſh, drinke wine or beere, & this diſpute begins

and ends with their dinner: At the Fathers meale both *Ceres* & *Bacchus* vouchsafe their company to sit, and that liberality too, their meat is what their delicacies can desire, that their Procurator caters for: the Abbey of *Watton* 2. leagues distant, furnishing thē with that fatnesse it was wont to afford the Monkes as you may read in *Owen*.

Vide *Lewis Owen*.

Now let vs come to the Collegiates or Studēts, and their diet: First they are serued in by seuen of their owne rancke weekely and in course, and according to seniority each man hath first brought him a messe of broth which is the antipast: afterwards halfe a pound of beefe which they call their portion, after an aple, or peece of cheese for their post past, bread & beere as they call for it. When they haue ended the meale, the Rector enioynes silence to the disputants, & then rising frō the table himselfe, stand ands sayes Grace, which said the Students first go out one by one, each making his reuerence hat in hand to the Rector; next after, himselfe goes forth to heare them play their musicke, which is in a great Hall ouer the Refectory; thēce vntill one of the clocke they recreate themselues in the Garden, thence each man to his study which is vntill two, then againe to the schooles, so vntill foure and a halfe (as in the morning) at their Greeke and Latine exercises: then againe to their studies vntill six which is supper time, and in the same manner spent as dinner, sauing that 6. others go into the pewes, and after some short disputations, one of one side reades the Latine Martyrologe, & another after him the English, which containes

taines the Legend of our *Engliſh* Martyrs,& Traitours together, ſometimes two in one day.

The Students heare out the relation with admiring & Cap in hand to the memory of *Campion, Garnet, Thomas Becket*, and *Moore*. After this vntill 7. & a halfe muſicke, vntill 8. they recreate themſelues together, thence to their ſtudies againe until halfe an houre be paſt, ſo to their letanies, & to prouide themſelues to bed, but before they doe it for the moſt part they demand on their knees all the Prefects benedictions, otherwiſe they take not themſelues bleſt; then while they are diſrobing themſelues, one amongſt them reades ſome miracle or new booke vntill ſleepe cloſe vp all, and Father *Thunders* noyſe awake them in the morning. Diſcipline is here enough were it well beſtowed; thus paſſe their dayes and yeeres, ſaue Tueſdayes & Thurſdayes when on the after noones they are licenced to the recreation of the open fields; On this wiſe; dinner ended we march forth of the Colledge by 2. and 2. Father *Thunder* himſelfe carrying vp the reare vntill we are diſtant about a mile from the Towne, where we walke, or play at ball or bowles or other ſuch games, till the clocke and our ſtomackes ſtrike ſupper time, whence repairing to the Colledge, roſt mutton is our prouiſion being not ordinary Now let vs touch Sabbath affaires vnto which on Saturday on the after noone from 4. till 6. & after ſupper till 8. all the Students confeſſe themſelues to their ghoſtly Fathers aboue named: on Sunday morning at 6. of the clocke they hie to their ſtudies, where they read ſacred letters

vntill

vntill 7. from thence to the Chappell and Congregation of our Lady, which is kept in one of the ſchooles, Father *Darcy* aforeſaid being Prefect of the place, where ſitting in a chaire, he exhorts all to the honour of the Virgin *Mary*, declaring to thē her great power and miracles: all the ſchollers are not admitted here vnto, but thoſe only whom the Prefect and his 12. Conſultors approue of, which 12. Conſultors are ordinarily termed his white boyes. The priuiledge of this ſodality is that they haue graces, roſaries, & beades, Indulgences, Meddals and hallowed graines from his holineſſe. In vertue whereof as the Prefect tels them being once admitted into the ſame ſociety, they may obtaine pardon of all their ſinnes paſt, at the houre of their death, ſaying or but thinking on the name of Ieſus, *Mary*, *Ioſeph*, they are actually pardoned & free from the paines of Purgatory, which otherwiſe had they not beene of this ſociety they ſhould haue endured.

With one of the aforeſaid graines ſaying 1. *Aue Maria* they may by the vertue of each deliuer a ſoule from Purgatory. Beſides on the day any that are in this ſodality eſtabliſht, their ſins are remitted, ſwearing fidelity, and ſtileing themſelues the Virgins ſlaues: On this manner each Sunday betwixt 7. and 8. they ſpend their time and they all go to Maſſe, and receiue the Communion, thence to breakefaſt, after to the ſtudy, whereas before they buſie themſelues in reading diuine ſtories til dinner; anon after dinner to their Church where they ſing Veſpres and Letanies to our Lady for

lands conuerſion, hauing written on their Church and Colledge doores in great golden letters, *Ieſu, Ieſu, conuerte Angliam, fiat, fiat.* Theſe are only the outſides of their profeſſion: But now will I rippe vp the very bowels of theſe treacherous gloſing Fathers: Firſt thoſe ſchollers who are Nobly deſcended and of rich parentage, they ſtriue to allure by their honied words, and flattering imbracings, indowing them with pictures, beads, meddals, Agnus dei, which they haue from *Rome*: Alſo that their baites may take effect, they licence them to participate of all thoſe wines and juncates prouided for their owne pallates, and if white boyes of a comely feature they beſtow on them (though ill deſeruing) the preheminence of the ſchooles. And with theſe is the Prefect of muſicke moſt recreated, reading to them *Ouid. Hor. Catull. & Propertius.* As for the Interrogatory and confeſſion of their ghoſtly Fathers, I referre you to *Peter de Molin*, which is intuled *Nouaute de papiſme*, where you may at large read thoſe abhominable abuſes committed in their Interrogatories. Againe, a ſecond baite is laid for thoſe more graue then the former; for inſtance, a Gentleman of *Yorkeſhire* by name Mr. *Henry Faireſax*, ſonne to Sr. *Thomas Faireſax*, who not yeelding to their inchãting allurements, one night being a ſleepe in his bed, 2. Ieſuites clad in gorgeous white as they had beene Angels, approaching his bedſide with 2. good diſciplines in their hands, the endsof ſome ſtucke with wyery prickes, hauing vncouered him, they did after ſo ſauage a manner raze his skinne, that hee became

This they did in imitation of the two Angels that whipt S. *Ierome.*

for a while ſenceleſſe, ſpeaking vnto him in Latine that they were Angels ſent from the Virgin to chaſtiſe him for ſome offences by him committed, viz. for reſiſting the power, and reuiling the proceedings of his ſupperiours, exhorting him to that Order by vertue of the teſtimony giuen by the Virgin in the holy order of the Ieſuites, which ſaid, they departed, and left the reſt ſo farre aſtoniſhed that they knew not whether they had beene Angels or diuels: the day dawning, he found his lineaments of ſuch a purple die, that they kept their hue a month after: But ſome what to allay the fury of his torment, Father *Thunder*, and Father *Gibbins* perſwaded him it was ſome diuine correction to the intent hee ſhould take on him their habit; whereupon giuing credit to them, at 17. yeeres of age he was admitted into their ſociety, about 4. yeeres after Father *Thunder* bluſhed not to acquaint this Gentleman with the truth of it, and that it was only done for his good, tract of time hauing now ſufficiently digeſted his miſery, and being by this time inur'd in their Orders, that howſoeuer (he ſo well approued of their demeanours) he reſolued to continue his abode with thē.

The ſecond example is that Father *Francis Wallis* alias *Clearke*, now Miniſter of the Colledge deſired to allure to their Order, one M. *William Abinton* a ſtudent in their houſe, only ſonne to Mr. *Iohn Abinton*, in whoſe houſe the Traytor *Garnet* was apprehended for 2. reaſons: Firſt becauſe he was ingenious and well learned: ſecondly becauſe his Father had loſt the greateſt part of his meanes in be-

behalfe of the aforeſaid apprehenſion, the Ieſuites alſo hauing made largeſſe of promiſes to requite the ſaid loſſe in ample mãner, could no otherwiſe doe for him but ſo. The courſe *Wallis* tooke was this, one morning ſeeing him paſſe by his window went after him, calling him by his name, and ſaying unto him that a little before hee had heard a diuine reuelation from St. *Ignatius Layola*, that the firſt Student he ſaw going by his doore, he ſhould declare vnto him he had choſen him to be one of his Apoſtles, & that without delay he muſt be for his orders; All which the young Gentleman hauing attẽtiuely heard, he doubted not of the truth of the viſion, but before he would be entered a Ieſuite, hee craued the ſpace of a moneth to take farewell of his friends in *England*, which conditionally was granted, with a promiſe of a ſpeedy returne: but hee no ſooner had arriued his owne Country ſhores, but be vtterly diſclaimed their ſuperſtitious reueales.

This Gentleman liues now in *England* at his Fathers houſe in *Holborne*, & hath affirmed to me diuerſe times the ſame: Beſides I was in his company when it happened.

The third example is Mr. *Herbert Crafts*, ſometimes of the Vniuerſity of *Oxford*, ſonne to Sir *Herbert Crafts*, who trauailing to St. *Omers* to viſit his Father who liued in the Towne, was by him and Father *Iohn Flood*, brought to the *Romane* obedience, and though his Father was a good Catholike, yet he coũcelled him neuer to turne Ieſuite. Yet for all that, they found out a way to draw him vnto them, which was a ſubtle and a craftie one indeed, viz. to entice him to take the ſpirituall exerciſe which hee refuſed not being a matter of honour amongſt the Catholikes to enter into; the

See the Sparing diſcouery. pag. 12.

order they obſerue in taking of it is this : in 15. dayes ſpace he is appointed a chamber ſolitary,& ſequeſtered from the reſt, for this ſaid ſpace he is to ſpeake with none ſaue his ghoſtly Father, who directs him in the diſtributiõ of each day, 1.houre is to examine his conſcience of what ſinnes he hath committed in times paſt, another time to ſay his prayers,and office of the Virgin *Mary*;another for hearing of Maſſe,and ſaying of his roſarie,but the principal to which the ghoſtly Father doth apply himſelfe,is to giue that perſõ certaine meditatiõs
1 made by *Ignatius Loyola* which are as follow.Firſt
2 that meditatiõ of the creation of the world:2.the creation of mankinde,and how much man is obli-
3 ged & bound vnto God for his creation : 3. what a man ought to do for thoſe apparent benefits
4 which we receiue from his liberall hands : 4. that there is no way more certaine vnto ſaluation,then
5 that of a Monaſticall and ſolitary life : 5. the explanation of this queſtion , what this ſolitary or Monaſticall life is,which they anſwer,that it is to
6 liue in a Monaſtery or deſart: 6.that all religious Orders at their firſt courſe & originall were holy and ſacred inſtitutions , but by the corruption of
7 time they haue loſt their ancient purity : 7.what a man is to doe for the ſurety of his ſaluation,ſeeing that (as it is their abhominable maxime, with a kinde of a negatiue limitation)that any wandring from their Collegiate ſociety,(which they terme their Paradice) into the world, can hardly attaine
8 to the hope of ſaluation : 8. that that man which deſireth the ſaluation of his ſoule, muſt renounce

all

all the doctrines of the reformed Churches, and cleaue only to their holy ſociety; & that for 2. reaſons: the 1. that as all orders at their 1. beginnings did obſerue their injũctiõs punctually but through their corruption and diſſention for priority loſt that efficacy which they had at their Foundation; ſo they ſuppoſe their Ieſuiſticall ſociety being newly inſtituted, hath not had the time to be corrupted (their other ſocieties of the Dominicans & Franciſcans being by their priuate diſſenſions much tainted. Secondly, that conſidering that their Grand *Ignatian* St. being highly preferred to the Almighties fauour by the holy Ghoſt, and euen paralelling him with our Sauiour in that power of caſting out Diuels, (if not rather procuring offertories by this fained power) thought that if other Orders had beene more ſtrict then theirs, hee had neuer founded his or this ſociety. 1

v. ibid. p. 25.

Idem docuit Franciſcus vid. teſtimonium Gregorij 9. in fine teſtamenti Franciſci.

And furthermore, they pretend that S. *Ignatius* receiued by diuine reuelation, that none of his Order ſhould euer be damned for 200. yeeres terme, and this they beleeue as an Article of their Creed. In concluſion of all, they exhibit vnto him the meditation of death, and contemplation of the paines of hell, ſo by theſe meanes they wonne the Gentleman to their Order againſt the will of his Father. In this very exerciſe I my ſelfe was initiated for ſome 15. dayes ſpace, but it was Gods pleaſure to giue mee more vnderſtanding then to be led away with the reſt. Beſides theſe they haue yet further plots to bring their young Students in beliefe that they are well ſeene in Chyromancy, and can tell them their

fortunes, and what are these thinke you? either they must be Iesuites, or looke for a disastrous end. Of these falsifying trickes I my selfe was an eye witnes. Now let mee descend to their most barbarous proceedings, which are indeed numberlesse, but for auoyding prolixity, I wil recount here a few: Some few yeeres since, there was one Mr. *Edward Hastings* alias *Hurlston*, an ingenious young Gentleman, whom when they could not draw vnto them by the meanes aforesaid, they exercised on him such Tyrannicall discipline, that the least fault he did they Stoically interpreted to be equal to the greatest, & punish him accordingly; this most cruell handling of him being intolerable, he write to his friends and informed them thereof, most earnestly intreating them to sent for him. * But their letters were intercepted by the Rectors hands, & answered by him againe, that hee was wilde and head strong, and that it would proue his vtter ruine if he came into *England*, which hee perceiuing, he resolued with himselfe to leape ouer the Colledge wall, but being taken in the instant, Father *Thunder* clapt his buttocks till he left him halfe dead, to make him an example, then sent him away with 4. shillings in his purse to conduct him for *England*: so likewise they vsed * Sr. *George Brownes* son, and thus also they dealt with one Mr. *Henry Taylor*, sithẽce secretary to Count *Gondamor*, who hauing well felt the foresaid Fathers claps, was thence sent to *Rome* with a mission, and then also quickly weary of the same kind of discipline, wrought meanes to depart from thence too, but they

There is no way to go out of this Colledge or to write or receiue any letter, saue with consent of the Rector, for they are kept as in prison vnder looke and key.

This Sr *George Browne* dyed at S. *Omers*.

they gaue him but 40. ſhillings to conuey him to *England*, who tooke St. *Omers* in his way to viſit his mother there liuing, where then Father *Blunt* being reſident, the Prouinciall of the *Engliſh* Ieſuites, and ſhee remembring him of the ſeruices that her late husband Dr. *Taylor* Dr. of the Law had done for their ſociety, in protecting in his Chamber that Ieſuite Father *Gerat*, a complotter of the Gunpowder Treaſon, and then interpreter to the *Spaniſh* Embaſſador in *England*, in conſideration whereof, the Prouinciall *Blunt* gaue him a letter of fauour to *Gondamor* the then Embaſſador in *England*, where the letter was write in this tenure, I intreate your Excellency to doe for this ſtragling ſheepe who haue beene bred with vs, but refuſing to take any more religious functions hath forſaken our Colledge; which Count *Gondamor* hauing read, made little account of the Gentleman, but notwithſtanding reflecting vpon his fathers deſerts, gaue him houſe roome and dyet, & afterwards perceiuing his dexterity of wit, made choiſe of him for his Secretary, and now ſince the death of his Mr. hee is retainer to his Catholike Maieſtie. Theſe paſt, in the yeere 1622. Father *Baldwin* was elected Rector of the Colledge of S. *Omers*, who had lately ſuffered impriſonment in the Tower of *London* for 7. yeeres ſpace, for ſuſpition of high Treaſon, was in the yeere 1619. by *Gondamors* interceſſion was ſet free: this man inſiſting on the ſame ſteps with his predeceſſors, became the 1. *Engliſh* Rector of that Colledge, and the 2. yeere after, there was ſent to this Colledge,

a young Gentleman *Eſtenelaus Browne* by name, ſonne and heire to Mr. *Anthony Browne*, brother to the Vicount *Mountague*: this Gentleman after two yeeres abode there, wearied by their tyrannicall diſcipline, & deſirous to get his necke from their yoake, counterfeited a letter from his Father to the Rector of the ſaid Colledge, & deliuered it to one *Highā* a booke ſeller, who liued in the Towne, and vſed often to the Colledge, who deliuered it to the Poſte which comes weekely frō *London* to S. *Omers*, to that end he ſhould giue it to the Rector, which done, and the Rector vncloſing the letter, taking it to be his fathers own writing, where in he intreated to ſend his ſon ouer into *England* & furniſh him with all neceſſaries beſides, which the rector failed not to do vpon hope of his ſpedy returne; but he hauing priuately diſcloſed vnto one of his fellowes what his purpoſe & intentions were, was betrayed by his babbling, and well puniſht for a lyer; whereupon the Rector informed his Father what pranks he had plaid, and that if euer he ſhould be in *England* he much doubted hee would turne Proteſtant; hereupon his Father ſent word backe, that he ſhould detaine him there proteſting that he was ſorry to bee father to ſo vntoward a ſonne; and thus perforce they detaine this young Gentleman to this houre; and ſuch like courſes they take with all that would leaue them; and if any eſcape them, and hee after come to bee promoted to any place of honour, they traduce him and brand him with all titles of ignominy, and to this end they haue their Agents in all

Sometimes the boy of *W. W.* booke binder of *London*.

all places of conſequence to put in againſt them as witneſſe theſe that follow. Sr. *Edward Bainham*, Sir *Griffin Markham*, the Arch-biſhop of Rhemes, & Father *Barnes* a Benedictine, and others whom in my ſeuenth Chapter I ſhall ſpeake of at large.

Now let vs come to the Ieſuites thēſelues what loue and vnity they mutually entertaine amongſt them, and to their 3. ſeuerall profeſſiōs: the 1. and chiefe of them are meere Machiauilians, who doe nothing but imploy thēſelues in matters of State, and inſinuate themſelues into the ſecrets of great ones, and giuing true intelligence to none, ſaue to the Pope his & Catholike Maieſty, whoſe ſworne vaſſals they are; theſe obſeruing no Collegiate diſcipline are diſpenſed withall by his Holines, as if they did God greater ſeruice in thus imploying thēſelues, then following Collegiate courſes. As for their religion, they make it a cloake for their wickednes, being moſt of them Athieſts or very bad Chriſtians; theſe are they that obſerue theſe 10. Commandements which follow.

1 To ſeeke riches and wealth.
2 To gouerne the world.
3 To reforme the Clergy.
4 To be ſtill jocund and merry.
5 To drinke white and red wine.
6 To correct Text of Scripture.
7 To receiue all Tithes.
8 To make a ſlaue of their ghoſtly child.
9 To keepe their owne and liue on another mans purſe.
10 To gouerne their neighbours wife.

These 10. Commandements they diuide into 2. parts, all for me, and nothing for thee: the charity they maintaine each among other is none at all, for they labour with enuy; as for example, Father *Parsons* died at *Rome*, through griefe for not being made Cardinal, *Cresswels* faction preuailing against him, and *Cresswell* himselfe notwithstanding his seruices done to the Sea of *Rome* and State of *Spaine*, was by new vpstard Iesuites, exauthorized and ejected from his place, which was Prefect of the *English* Mission which is now by dispensation from the Pope conuerted into a Prouinciall-ship, which was giuen to Father *Blunt*, who was lately in *England*, and wretched *Cresswell* dyed about a yeere after at *Gaunt* in *Flanders*, well stricken with yeeres, but farre more with discontent, on the 20. of *March* 1622. And their malicious projects haue cast out Father *Foster* from being their Agent in the *Spanish* Court 1627. who for a Iesuite, which is rare, was an honest meaning man, and a very good fellow, and haue subborned in his place Father *Northon* a grand Matchiauilian, and thus they haue vsed diuerse others, as old father *Flacke*, Father *Strange*, Father *Gibbins*. The 2. sort of Iesuites are those who preach, confesse, and teach youth & enuy each other for the number of their schollers and ghostly children; they are besides in no small emulation about their owne worth and learning, reading for the most part to their white boyes loose and lasciuious Poems. A third sort of Iesuites there are, not vnfitly termed simple ones; these are wonderful austere in their life, of a scru-

As you may read in *Speede* his Chronicle.

pu-

pulous conſcience, and brought vp to colour the courſes and the Actions of the more cunning and politicke ones: of this rancke ſome 4. yeeres ſince was one Maſter *S.* of whom the Ieſuites got ſome 12000. pound ſterling, but ſince hee hath ſeene their jugling, and cheating, hath left them, and returned to his true religion and Country; of this rancke alſo there yet liues Vicount *Mountagues* brother, now Porter of the Colledge at St. *Omers*, of whom they haue got no leſſe then 10000. poũd ſterling, of whom they report, that after his death his body ſhall worke miracles for the auſterneſſe of his life; of the ſame cõdition is Sr. *Gerard Kemps* brother, who is a Caterer to the Colledge, out of whoſe purſe they haue pickt 2. or 3. thouſands. Theſe 3. ſeuerall ranckes and Orders aforeſaid are growne to a faction, about the Ieſuitrices or wandring Nuns, ſome allowing, ſome diſliking them vtterly. This order of Nuns began ſome 12. yeeres ſince, by the meanes of Miſtreſſe *Mary Ward*, and Miſtreſſe *Twiety*, two *Engliſh* Gentlewomen, who obſerue the *Ignatian* habit, and goe clad very like to the Ieſuites, in this onely differing from the other Nuns: They walke a broad in the world, & preach the Goſpell to their ſex in *England* & elſewhere: The firſt that induced this order of Nuns, was Father *Gerard*, then Rector of the *Engliſh* colledge at *Leige*, Father *Flacke* and Father *Moore* aſſiſting him therein, but others oppugned them, as Father *Singleton*, *Beneſield*, and *Flood*, refuſing to giue them their *Ite prædicate*, but rather adiudging them to a retired and Monaſticall life, whereupon

there hath risen no small variance amongst them; but in the meane space this foresaid Mistresse *Ward* is become mother Generall of no lesse then 200. *English* damsels, being most of them Ladies and Knights daughters, who liue in their Colledges at S. *Omers*, *Liege*, and *Colen*, & from thence are for *England* to conuert their Country: it fell out that not long after their mother Generall went to *Rome*, with 7. or 8. others to establish their Order with his Holinesse, which though he confirmed not so fully; yet he gaue her a toleration, which being obtained, she procured another Colledge also to be erected in *Rome*, where shee hath vnder her gouernement about 100. *Italian* Maids; But from *Rome* the last yeere she went to *Vienna*, where she hath likewise procured to bee erected another Monastery, the Empresse her selfe protecting her; but now she is daily expected in *England*, to take account of her she-Apostles labours; in a word to conclude, these Iesuites endeauour to demolish all Orders & places of eminency aboue them; all which I obseruing, laboured with al possible meanes to get out of their clutches, and though I had promised them to turne Iesuite, yet had I leaue to goe to *Siuill* with their Mission, & from thence to *Madrid* to take leaue of my Parents, and so to returne againe to them, & thus in 1622. I departed St. *Omers* for *Spaine*, with the Mission consisting of 12. of vs, whose true names were, *Clifford*, *Gerard*, *Appleby*, *Connier*, *Hausby*, *Robinson*, *Euely*, *Naile*, *Atkins*, *Midleton*, *Farmer*, and my selfe.

who were the faireſt of all the reſt, as Miſtriſſe *Vaus*, *Stanly*, *Forteſcue*, alſo the Lady *Willoby*.

CHAP. IIII.

CHAP. IIII.

This fourth Chapter containes his departure from St, Omers, *and voyage into* Spaine, *where on the Seas he with thoſe eleuen in his company were taken by a States-man of warre, hauing beene in fight with them from ſeuen in the morning, till three in the afternoone, after by the Captaine of the ſaid man of warre, whoſe name was* Iacob May, *were boarded vpon a ſhip of* Hamburge, *which they met with on the Seas bound for* Spaine, *in the which ſhip after ten dayes ſaile, they were taken againe by a little Gally belonging to the Port of* Sally *in* Barbay.

IN the yeere 1622. *Auguſt* the firſt, wee departed from S. *Omers* for *Callis* in *France*, where wee were imbarked in a ſhip belonging to *Dunkerke*, which was then newly loaded for S. *Lucas* in *Spaine*, hauing taken a falſe certification from the gouernor of *Callis*, that the ſhip and goods belonged thereunto.

This ſhip was of an 100. Tunne burthen, carrying 12 peece of Ordnance, 40 men beſides paſſengers, one Chirurgion, and two Trumpeters. And we departed with ſeuen other ſhips in the company, and hauing ſailed to the Promontory called *Fines Terræ*, vpon the coaſt of *Galiſia*, we deſcryed a ſhip comming from the coaſt of *Portugall*, which tooke his courſe aſide of vs, at laſt wee perceiuing hee diſcerned our *French* colours, we forthwith made towards him, who put out the States colours, but we ſuppoſing him to be a Pyrate of *Argier*, *Sally*, or

Rochell, it would not be amisse to board him being so neere the coast of *Spaine*, not doubting within a few houres to take him, to the which end the Admirall with the other fiue being all *French*, ioyned himselfe to the Vice Admirall being the strongest of the company, they were conceited, it were best to let him goe; but the Vice Admirall desirous to contest with them preparing himselfe for to fight, launching forth his boate, charging his Artilery, Muskets, and Murthering pieces, laying his traines of powder, nayling vp his decks, crossing the hatches with Cables, & hanging his grappling chaine on the maine Mast; which done, the Captaine of the Vice-Admirall *Iaques Banburge* by name, began to encourage his Marriners, telling how easie it was for seuen to take one, not thinking the supposed Pyrate to haue had aboue 30. men, and ten peeces of Ordnance, whereupon the rest gathering together, resolued that the Admirall should make the first onset, and the Vice-Admirall the second, and the rest in their order; but the *Hollander* discerning vs to be *French* made no haste to escape vs, and hauing gotten the winde made towards vs with a desire to get some prouision of vs for his money, and we towards him, which seeing, he hung out a flag of truce, but our Admirall saluted him with two peeces of Ordnance, our Vice-Admirall with 4. and the rest in their order came on, which he valiantly withstood, putting forth on each side some 14. brasse peeces of ordnance, not hauing before out aboue 4 or 5, his burden being some 200. Tunne, with 150 men, and 5 Trumpeters, who turning about, gaue vs two broad sides with his ordnance,

shooting

ſhooting 3 or 4 of our ſhips through, and through out. Our Admirall and the other *French* ſhips ſeeing themſelues deceiued, and that hee was no Pyrate but a States man of warre, fled, leauing our Vice-Admirall engaged in the fight. The Vice Admirall ſeeing how the caſe ſtood, ſaid vnto vs 12. that we were now to dye with honour, or ſuruiue with infamy, and becauſe we were young and vnexpert in Sea fight, to encourage the better made vs to drinke each one of vs a good draught of *Aqua vitæ* with Gunpowder; This done, hee enioyned his Marriners to play on them with ſmall ſhot, but they replying ſo ſtoutly, made our marriners quickly quit the hatches and fly to their Ordnance vnderneath as their beſt defence, whereupon we kil'd the Maſter of their ſhip, which their Captaine perceiuing diſcharged more eagerly, and with the ſhot tooke off the ſterne of our ſhip, which our Captaine perceiuing grew deſperate, euen ſometimes minded to blow vp the ſhip, in twelue ſhootes more they ſtrooke downe our maine Maſt, and kil'd our Chirurgion who newly was come vp from vnder the lowermoſt deckes, and ſaying theſe words, *ſi Deus nobiſcum quis contra nos*, was ſlaine on a ſudden with a common bullet, and hauing one hand on my ſhoulder, pulled mee downe along with him, his blood ſtreaming out vpon me.

And thus after ſeuen houres fight they boarded vs, with fire and ſword maſſacring all thoſe that came firſt to their hands, and after they had cleared the deckes they deſiſted.

Then examining all that ſuruiued, amongſt the reſt they found vs 12 to be *Engliſh* youths and paſ-

ſengers,

fengers, and kindly entertained vs. Next day they meeting with a ſhip of *Hamburge* bound for *Spaine*, loaded with boards and beere, commended vs to him to conuey vs to the aforeſaid S. *Lucas* in *Spaine*, ſurrendring vp all our furniture which we brought in the *Dunkerks* ſhip, which ſhip they carryed with them to *Holland*, being laden with very rich commodities to the value of 7000 pounds, and ſo thanking them for their affection to the *Engliſh* Nation we left them, and continued our courſe for *Spaine*, and comming to the Cape of S. *Vincent*, we deſcryed comming towards vs a little Gally, which we tooke to be a Fiſherman, and being deſtitute of victuals and prouiſion, we got vp the maine Maſt and made ſignes vnto them for ſuccour, hoping in an houre to haue gone with them on ſhoare at the Fort of S^t. *Vincent*.

But our ſuppoſed Fiſhermen came ſooner then welcome, for hauing firſt coaſted vs round about, and perceiuing our veſſell though great, yet of little defence (as in truth it was, all the Marriners being meere Anabaptiſts) came directly vpon vs, and we getting on the hatches ready to leape into them; perceiuing our Fiſhermen turned to a Gally of 18. oares on each ſide, hauing in him beſides about 100 *Moores*, *Moriſcoes*, and other runnagates, who comming within ſhot, let fly at vs two peeces of Ordnance, and making a great ſhout altogether in ſigne of ioy they had gotten a prize.

And we ſeeing our ſelues quite loſt, ſtrooke ſaile and ſubmitted, they entring our ſhip, tooke vs out into them, and ſent our ſhip with our Pilot and 12. *Moores* into *Sally*.

CHAP. V.

CHAP. V.

The fift Chapter declareth how he was sold with the rest in Sally, *and the great misery they endured vntill they were ransomed, and how the Merchant was poysoned by the Moores for redeeming them, & after his death how the Iesuites cheated his sole daughter and heire of the moneies which from vs was due vnto her, for those her Father disbursed in our ransome.*

AFter we were taken by the *Moores* (as aforesaid) we were bound hand and foote, and cast into the Prow or forecastle of their Gally, where we lay foure dayes space, not permitted somuch as to stirre from the place.

After these foure dayes past, and the seas growne calme, they vntyed our hands and feete, brought vs from the Prow to the board of the Gally to helpe them in rowing, putting foure and foure to an oare, but I being vnable to keepe stroake with the rest, was well beaten, and bound againe, and cast backe to the Prow, the rest doing their deuoire, where kept close till night, then I enioyed their company.

At midnight, two *Moores* come downe vnto vs, and secretly selecting two of the youngest and fairest amongst vs, abused their bodies with insatiable lust, and on the next morning they stripping themselues starke naked, and powring out water one vpon the others head, supposed by this washing they were cleansed from their new acted sinne.

Another night the *Moores* making merry vpon the decks, and halfe drunke with their drinke which they call *Opium*, our Marriners of *Hamburge*, and some *Portugall* Captaines which were with vs perceiuing such oportunity, we eucouraged each other to rise vp against them, their weapons being below with vs, and one of the *Portugals* hands vntyed; whereupon we agreeded, and this *Portugall* beginning to vntie the rest, was apprehended in the Act by the Captaine of the Gally, who comming down in a fury, said that he knew what we intended, and that he could discouer in his sleepe, more treachery then we could inuent being awake. And well might he do so hauing the helpe of their Priest with him who was a Witch (as most of them are) and then putting the plotters to death, hee fettered vs more strongly with irons.

And so coasting the coasts of *Spaine*, still expecting some other booties, but finding none, entered the straites of *Gibralter* towards *Argier*, but the winde turning contrary, wee were constrained to repaire vnto *Sally*. And the day before our arriuall there, being destitute of victuals, the Priest called their *Alfaqui*, coniured the fish of the Sea to draw neere to the Galley, so that they tooke them vp with their hands, as many as sustained vs till wee arriued at *Sally*, where we were carried to the Castle, and crammed like Capons, that wee might grow fatter and better for sale, and being brought to the market, were shared amongst them and sold.

And thus wee were diuided to seuerall masters, taking farewell one of another with teares in our eyes,

eyes, neuer thinking to meete any more : the price which was giuen for each of vs was 25 pound more or leſſe, our maſters being *Moriſcoes*, which dwelt at the Caſtle.

The *Hamburges* likewiſe were ſold in like manner, but in this reſpect were in farre worſe eſtate becauſe they were ſold to *Moores* in that Country, and therefore had leſſe hopes of future redemption: But amongſt the reſt of our company I deemed my ſelfe the happieſt, becauſe I fell to the Captaine of the ſhip, whoſe name was *Alligallan* a *Moriſco*, who had beene baniſhed with a 100000. more from *Spaine*, by *Philip* the third, vpon ſuſpition of treaſon. Theſe *Moriſcoes* came into *Spaine* with *Iacob Almanſor*, otherwiſe called *Vilodor Caliph*, who conquered *Spaine* and brought them in with him, where they reſided 500. yeeres, vntill the laſt extirpation as now ſaid.

This *Moriſco* carried me to his houſe, where fettering one of my legges with an iron chaine, and clothing me with a canuas ſuite, laid theſe iniunctions vpon me : firſt he gaue me charge of his ſtable, and then to grind at his hand mill, and to draw water at the Fountaine, with many others of the like nature.

The victuals he gaue me were Veregenas, Cabbage, and Goats fleſh ; As for my lodging it was in a dungeon in the market place, where they vſe commonly to lodge their ſlaues, who repaire there euery night about eight of the clocke, their maſters manicling their hands before for feare they ſhould make an inſurrection, the number being about 800.

being *Spaniards*, *Frenchmen*, *English*, *Italians*, *Portugals*, and *Flemmiſt*, our beds were nothing but rotten ſtraw laid on the ground, and our couerlets peeces of old ſailes full of millions of lice and fleas, ſo that we could take no reſt, being conſtrained to put backe to backe and rub out the paine; about fiue of the clocke in the morning the doore being opened we repaire to our maſters houſes, and ſo to our wonted worke.

And it chanced on a time that I hauing not performed my ordinary taske, was beaten by my maſter ſo cruelly, that for a long time after I loſt the vſe of my left arme, which hee perceiuing ſaid, at moſt it was but the loſſe of a Chriſtian dogge. Another time going to fetch water from the Fountaine, I chanced to make water againſt the Church wall, which a *Moore* ſeeing, preſently made toward me, and asked whether it was the cuſtome of my Country to do ſo or no, if it was, it was not the cuſtome of theirs, and thereupon beat me till hee left me halfe dead. A while after this, my maſter perceiuing me to be ſicke and feeble, and not able to performe any ſeruice, gaue mee leaue to ſee a *French* Merchant, by name *Iehan de la Goretta*, to ſee if I could perſwade him to redeeme me; this merchant traded from thence to *Siuill*, and *Cadiz*, and vſed to traffique for ſlaues and other commodities, to whom when I had opened my caſe, he promiſed to do for me what poſſibly he could, and hauing taken my name in writing, he preſently told me he knew one of my name, whom (as it fell out) was my Vncle, who was then the *Engliſh* Conſull for the Merchants

chants at S.*Lucas*, and thereupon hauing examined me, and finding me to tell the truth, offered to my maſter 50. crownes for my ranſome, but my maſter vtterly refuſed it, then the Merchant roſe higher, and gaue him the ſumme of ſixſcore crownes and vpwards, and ſo I was ranſomed and ſet at liberty.

Now I began (hauing a *Moore* in my company for my conductor) to enquire after my companions, whom I found in the Caſtle, and in ſeuerall priuate houſes, whom they ſcarce euer ſuffered to come abroad, eſpecially the faireſt and youngeſt, whoſe bodies they abuſed with their Sodomy. I hauing with much difficulty obtained to ſee them, tooke my leaue of them and went to the Merchant, acquainting him how I had beene with my companions, and intreating if hee could poſſibly hee would ranſome them, who made great demurre for the preſent, not knowing them, and beſides they being ſo many in number, that their ranſome would amount to a farre greater ſumme of money then he could well diſburſe, whereupon I perſwaded him that it would bee an exceeding charitable deed, and no leſſe auailable vnto him, their Fathers and friends being men of great faſhion in *England*.

So then at laſt the Merchant partly reſolued to redeeme them, went to viſit them, but moſt of their maſters would not part with them vpon any termes, which the Merchant perceiuing, betooke himſelfe to the Gouernor of the Caſtle who was his very great friend, and preſenting him with a diamond ring of 600 crownes price, procured the

Gouernor to buy them for himselfe, who did it, and gaue for them, some thirty pounds, some forty pounds a peece.

Which done, he deliuered them vp to the Merchant, which the *Moores* their masters vnderstanding, came in great rage and tooke them out of the Merchants house where wee were altogether expecting to be imbarked the next winde for *Spaine*, but one of their masters saying I was the occasion they were like to loose their slaues, drew his Cemiter vpon me to kill me, but I betooke my selfe to my heeles, and tooke sanctuary in the gouernors house, whom when I had informed how the case stood, came out with his Guard and protected mee, and tooke my companions from their mesters againe, and put vs all in a house neere his owne, with a guard of 12 musketiers to defend vs till such time as the Merchants shippe was ready for *Spaine*.

Hereupon the *Moores* their masters were further inraged, and hauing complotted together, said they would haue them to be gelded, and to be sent for Eunuches as a present to the King of *Marrucos* to attend vpon his 300 wiues, so they went to the Gouernor and declared this their minde vnto him, the Gouernor was much perplexed, not daring to deny any thing which was for his King.

Whereupon the Gouernor not knowing any other way to preuaile, intreated them that they would not doe so, and that vpon a greater occasion they should command him greater matters, and so with perswasions and good words he obtained his will, and wee being freed from all danger, and the

Mer-

Merchant ready to depart for *Spaine*, one of the aforeſaid *Moores* preſented him with a poyſoned tart, to the end he dying therewith, they might recouer all their ſlaues. But as it pleaſed God this poyſon wrought not with him for a day and a half, for after dinner he tooke his leaue of the Gouernor being as yet ſound, and the Gouernor brought him on ſhip-board, taking vs 12. along with him, where departing, we all gaue him moſt humble and hearty thankes, as the ſole inſtrument of our happy deliuery. And thence hauing hoyſed vp ſayles we went on our voyage, and ſcarcely hauing ſayled the ſpace of halfe an houre, the Merchant began to waxe wonderfull ſicke, & to raue, and withall to complaine of the tart, which the maſter of the ſhippe ſeeing, turned his courſe to *Mammora*, a towne now belonging to *Spaine*, 8. leagues from *Salley*, where anchoring that night, we expected the morning tyde to enter the Port, the morning tyde being come we carryed our Merchant on ſhoare, and I being about to lay him on a bed, he preſently expired in mine armes, not making any will or diſpoſing of his goods: Next day he was buried with all honour the Gouernor of the Towne and Souldiers could exhibit; we 12 carrying torches before his corps to the Church, ſang the *requiem* and dirges of the dead, and the Prieſt celebrated Maſſe for his ſoule.

Which Ceremonies ended we returned to our ſhips, and being ready to depart with the next morning tyde, there drew towards *Mammora*, the *Moore* whom they call the Saint of *Salley*, with

30000

30000 *Alarbes*. and aſſaulted it with ſuch fury & ſhouting, as if heauen and earth were come together, then making their onſet were valiantly repulſed, the towne being aſſiſted with 160 Marriners, and Paſſengerr out of our ſhippe and pinnaces, but eſpecially by two *French* Gunners who neuer let fly in vaine, the *Spaniſh* Gunners miſſing for the moſt part.

Thus a great part of the *Moores* being ſlaine, the reſt fled with their St. backe againe to *Salley*.

And wee 2. dayes after departing the Towne, continued our courſe for *Cales*, but drawing neere the City of *Alarache*, wee were chaſed by three men of warre of *Argier*, ſo that we were forced to take ſhelter vnder the Caſtle of *Alarache*, where I and another of my companions got on ſhoare, vnwilling to venture any further in the ſhip, but finding there a lighter boate of the Gouernors ready for *Cales*, wee embarkt our ſelues therein, being accompanied with one Captaine and a Dominican Fryer, and when we were neere *Cales* the Fryer began to tell the Captaine of the beſt Curteſans in the towne, but in the midſt of his ſtory he perceiued a *Turkiſh* Barke making towards vs, which broke off his diſcourſe, and droue him to mumble ouer his mouldy beades, and ſay his Breuiary, and office of the Virgin *Mary*. But hauing gotten on the *Spaniſh* ſhoare, told what was behinde of his former diſcourſe.

Here I departing with my other companion, went to St. *Lucas* which was 3. leagues off to my Vnckles houſe, where I was receiued and entertained

tained with no little ioy, where alſo 10. daies after, the reſt of our cõpany arriued, with whom being furniſhed for my iourney accompanied them to their Colledge in *Siuill*, whence taking my leaue I left them, being not willing to taſt any more of their diſcipline, and wiſhing them withall to take order to ſatisfie the Merchants daughter, hauing already done it for me.

The Rector made anſwer for them to me, that he would take that to his charge.

And ſo I went to the Court of *Madrid* to viſit my Parents and friends who knew not what was become of me, where being entertained with no ſmall joy, I opened to my Father the miſery I had ſuffered & acquainted him with the Ieſuites practiſes at St. *Omers*, and the reaſons wherefore I left them; this my Father hearing, grew into diſlike with the Ieſuites, but eſpecially when he vnderſtood that the Rector of the Colledge of *Siuill* had cheated the Merchants daughter whoſe Father loſt his life in ranſoming their ſchollers. which cheat was cõtinued on this mãner. The Ieſuites of *Siuill* hauing beene informed that the Merchant diſburſed not ready money for their ranſome, but was to pay it at his returne, now (he not returning) they affirmed that they thought in conſcience they were out of debt for the matter, neuer conſidering that the Merchant had left his warehouſe fraught with the value of 10000. crownes behind, which their deceit his daughter now ſeeing ſued them in the law, but the Ieſuites ſo poſſeſſed the Iudges that they ouerthrew her in the cauſe, ſo

that now she was left destitute of father & goods, the foresaid *Moores* & Iesuites being tribly paid.

Now the Iesuites wrote to *England* to their friends for their ransomes, which being speedily sent, they enjoyed themselues.

Moreouer they made a Tragicall-Comedy of our voyage, whereby they got much money and honour, whereupon al people admired Gods prouidence, and our deliuery out of such manifest dangers, which the Iesuites ascribed only to their protector S. *Ignatius* we being their schollers, and thereupon they collected no small summes of money, which they pretended was to pay for our ransoming.

All are there liuing, sauing onely *Conniers* who dyed vpon his arriuall at *Stuill* thorow the misery he endured.

And now they keepe these schollers in the Colledge studying vntill such time which is about 2. yeeres hence, when they shall be ordained Priest and Iesuites to be sent to conuert their Country.

CHAP. VI.

CHAP. VI.

This ſixt Chapter containes diuerſe remarkable things touching the Ieſuites and Monkes, and alſo the death of his Father in Madrid, *where after his voyage he liued two yeeres, vntill his Catholike Maieſty nominated him his Captaine for* Flanders.

IN the yeere 1623. I arriu'd at *Madrid* as aforeſaid, where I reſided with my Parents liuing in peace and tranquility, vntill ſuch times as there came to *Madrid*, that magnanimious and vertuous Prince *Charles* Prince of *Wales*, now King of great *Britaine*, whoſe voyage procured the wonder of the world, the like being neuer heard or read of; but leauing the deſcripſion thereof to more skillfull pennes then mine owne, I returne to my intended ſubiect. Firſt then the Ieſuites perceiuing what finall accounts I made of returning vnto them, gaue me ouer for a caſtaway, and ſought by all meanes they could to diſgrace me to my parents and friends, but I being afore acquainted with their dealings, kept mee out of their clutches. Now the Earle of *Carlile* the Lord *Hayes* by name, arriu'd at *Madrid*, took me from my Father and made me his interpreter for the time of his abode in *Spaine*, and after his departure I paſt my time to and fro in diuerſe *Engliſh* Gentlemens company, ſtill expecting the concluſion of the

match betweene *England* and *Spaine*, and hoping thereby to be admitted into the seruice of *Donna Maria* the Infanta whom my Father had tutoured in the *English* tongue, and had also the promise of all courtesies shee could possibly do him, and thus passing my time, I fell into acquaintance with Mr. *Francis Browne* sonne and heire to the Vicount *Mountague*, and Mr. *Henry Barty*, the now Lord of *Lindseys* brother, one Mr. *Anthony Inglefield* the foresaid Mr. *Brownes* cosen germane and Earle of *Bristols* Page. This M. *Browne* had a Benedictine Monke to his tutor whose name was fryer *Bennet* alias *Smith*, who through the aduice of another Benedictine Monke one Father *Boniface*, tooke him out of the Earle of *Bristols* house, and put him to a Priests house in *Madrid* to be tutour'd and brought vp in learning, telling him that it was very absurd that such a Gentlemans sonne as hee was should be Page, and that especially in *Spaine*.

But their intent was to make him one of their owne order, & so get his meanes away from him, for they enioyned the Priest to looke to him very narrowly, & not suffer him to go abroad, without either going himselfe, or else sending a faithfull companion along with him, and that vpon Sundayes and Holidayes he should bring him along with him to his consens house to dinner, where I meeting afterwards with him, and growing intimate with him and his cosen, they complained to mee what seuerity the Monks exercised vpon them, but especially vpon Mr. *Inglefield*. inciting

him

him daily to take their habit vpon him, ſaying, that there was not ſuch an order to bee found in the whole world beſides, and that hee ſhould bee admitted into the cõpany of any Duke or Prince, and moreouer reckoning vp how many Popes had beene of their Order and the like. As for Mr. *Browne* they kept him in ſo cloſe, that hee rather liued the life of a Monke then a Courtier, for they made him euery day to meditate vpon death, and the danger of liuing in the world, thinking thereby to draw him to their Order, at leaſt to be well affected thereunto. Likewiſe they made him ſay the Office of our Lady, and their grand Prieſts breuiary, and ſo at length they got ſuch a hand ouer him, that they made him oft times go on foote while they rode about juncketting in his coach; but now leauing the Monkes awhile, let vs come to the Ieſuites and *Auſten* Fryers.

Firſt how the Ieſuites went about to ſeduce to them one Mr. *Henry Challoner*, ſonne to Sr. *Thomas Challoner*, late Tutor to Prince *Henry*: this young Gentleman not contenting himſelfe with the bare knowledge of Arts, and liberal ſciences at home, but deſiring likewiſe to be more really and experimentally informed by viſiting forreigne parts, imbarkt himſelfe at *Douer* for St. *Lucas* in *Spaine*, where being arriued tooke his way by *Siuill* to *Madrid*, and at *Siuill* hee went to the Colledge of *Engliſh* Ieſuites to ſee the diſcipline and gouernment thereof, and the Ieſuites ſeeing him to bee but tender of yeeres, made full account to draw him to their Orders by their flattering words and

inticements, telling him as yet hee was in a great errour: that it were his best course to admit of the *Romane* Catholick faith without which there is no saluation; but he demeaned himselfe so discretly that they could not possible worke him ouer with all their enticements. Hereupon seeing they could not preuaile by their arguments & intices ments they kept him in their Colledge perforce, where considering in what straite hee now was, contriued the meanes of his liberty after this manner: hee told them that hee had a brother a neere retainer to his Highnesse of *Wales*, who had sent for him to preferre him to his seruice, which the Iesuites hearing dismised him speedily, for feare they should incure some great displeasure. And so taking his leaue he tooke his journey for *Madrid*, where by the way he met with a certaine *Austin* Fryer, which was then trauailing for *Madrid*, whose company he enioyed to the foresaid *Madrid*, but on the way the Fryer well obseruing his comelinesse and ingenious lookes grew forthwith inamoured with him, in so much that he desired to be his bed fellow, and in condition thereof hee promised him a nights lodging with his sister, who for her beauty was then paralel'd but by very few in all *Spaine*, but this young Gentleman not giuing way to his request, as exceeding the bounds of reason and modesty, left the Fryer much perplexed in his vnnaturall desires; when they came to *Madrid*, the Fryer went to his Couent, and this young Gentleman to the Court, where he was entertained by his Highnesse, who

gaue

gaue charge to his Secretary that he ſhould want for nothing, telling him that his Father had beene a ſecond Father to his brother whoſe god-ſonne hee was; thus paſſing his time at the Court vnder the Princes protection and care, was here alſo as before at the *Siuill* Colledge aſſaulted by one Father *Foſter*, but he put him off as the reſt. A little after he returning into *England* with his Highneſſe. Now my Father continued in his tutorſhip of the Infant vntill he fell ſicke and dyed, *Nouember* the laſt, 1623. the chiefe occaſion of his death being this: the Ieſuites and their dependants, ſeeing that he cõſulted not with them as in times paſt, for finding himſelfe wonderfully miſtaken in them and their religion, ſaid it was high time for him to looke to his owne ſoule, and yet he doubted not if it pleaſed God but he would ſaue one. Whereupon the Ieſuites endeauoring by all poſſible meanes to exauthorize him vnder hand, informing the Infanta that his diſeaſe the cough of the lungs might proue infectious to her perſon; vpon this ſhe ſent her Phyſitians to viſit him, and they finding it otherwiſe, ſhee continued him in her ſeruice.

But a little after hee being aduertiſed by his frinds of the Ieſuites plots & information againſt him, & ſeeing alſo the ſame himſelfe went home, and after eight dayes ſpace with ſickneſſe and diſcontent he dyed, leauing his place to one Father *Boniface*, in whoſe Church he was buried, his body being accompanied by the Earle *Gondamor* and other Nobles of the Court, and all the ſeruants

of

of the Infanta, with many other *English* Gentlemen, as Mr. *Barty*, Mr. *Browne*. S. *Edward Bainham*, Mr. *Inglefield*, and others; the dirges and *requiems* and other ceremonies ended, my brother and I went to kisse the Infantas and *Duke Oliuares* his hands, who most graciously receiued vs, and procured vs our Fathers pension.

This past I liued at *Madrid* at my mothers house 7. or 8. monthes, in which I continued my former friendship with Mr. *Browne*, and Mr. *Inglefield*, but especially with M. *Inglefield*, who told me againe how vehemently he was vrged and importun'd to turne Monke, whereupon I diswaded him from it, which Father *Boniface* smelling out, gaue order to his tutor to refraine my company, which M. *Inglefield* took so grieuously, that on the Sũday following when his tutor was saying Masse at the high Altar, got from him, and came to me where I entertained him with all respect and courtesie. But Father *Boniface* vnderstanding where he was, came to him, and perswaded him to returne to his tutor but seeing he could not preuaile by perswasions, thought to do it by threates; but all in vaine, for the young Gentleman was resolued rather to die then to turne a Monke, which Father *Boniface* seeing returned to his Couent as wise as he came.

A little while after, he councelled Mr. *Bennet* the aforesaid Mr. *Brownes* tutor, to conuey him to *Rome*, which hee did, and intreated Sr. *Griffin Markam*, and Sr. *William Stanley* who then liued at the Court; and with whom I daily kept company, to perswade me to follow the warres, sup-

posing

poſing thereby in my abſence to regaine M. *Inglefield* with their perſwaſions: I preſently gaue eare, and hauing got audience of his Maieſty, I intreated him for a commiſſion and patent for a land company in *Flanders*, which his Maieſty forthwith granted me, and withall gaue me 200. crownes for my *viaticum*: ſo taking leaue of my mother and friends, I tooke my iourney for *Flanders*, but in the meane ſpace, M. *Inglefield* receiued a letter from his father, in which hee enioyned him to returne to the Vniuerſity of *Doway* in the Prouince of *Flanders*, where his yonger brother was a Student, which foreſaid Vniuerſity was but foure leagues out of my way, and ſo we reſolued to trauaile together, and a day before wee departed, Father *Francis Foſter* came to viſit vs, and inuited vs to accompany him the next day to *Valodolid*, it being but two leagues out of the way to *Flanders*, at whoſe requeſt M. *Inglefield* and my ſelfe reſolued to go with him, but eſpecially for the great deſire wee had to ſee the *Engliſh* Colledge there; whereupon the next day we departed to *Valodolid*, where after three dayes iourney we arriued, and were inuited forthwith after our arriuals by the Rector and other Fathers of the Colledge to lodge with them, whoſe requeſt we accepted of, ſtaying with them that night at ſupper, and bedtime being come, they lodged Mr. *Inglefield* at one end of the Colledge and my ſelfe at the other, telling vs it was not a cuſtome among them for two to lye together, whereupon I betooke my ſelfe to my reſt, and he to his: And

I being in bed, the Sub-Rector and two of his ſchollers went to his Chamber, and after ſome conference had with him, they brought him certaine iunckets & ſweete meates with the beſt wine in the towne, telling him that if he would be pleaſed to ſtay with them in their Colledge, he ſhould haue all the reſpect and honour which a Gentleman of his quality may challenge. Furthermore they ſhewed him the ſepulcher and monument of his Great Vnckle S. *Francis Inglefield* ſometimes priuy Counſellor, and Maſter of the Wards to Queene *Mary*, and King *Philip*, who had alſo beene buried in their Colledge, and had beene as they ſay one of their cheefe Benefactors, & for his ſake they were bound to giue him reſpect, and the beſt counſell they could: but he replyed that he muſt with all haſte make for *Doway*, ſith his father had ſent for him to come thither: on the next morning as ſoone as I roſe I went to his Chamber, where he told me of al occurrences and paſſages with the Ieſuites the night paſt, which hauing done wee reſolued to depart after dinner, but the Rector, & Father *Foſter*, and Father *Ward* the Sup Rector, very earneſtly beſought vs to ſtay with them two dayes longer, becauſe they had a Lay brother *John Hill* alias *Wood* by name, who was there for *Flanders*, and would be for our company if we would ſtay ſo long for him, which we did. This *Hill* had beene ſometimes a Pyrate, and Captaine of a ſhippe belonging to Sir *Henry Mannering*, who comming for *England*, *Hill* with drew himſelfe, and fled to *Ligorne* in *Italy*, where giuing all that he had got by

by Pyracy to the Pope, and the Generall of the Ieſuites for the remiſion of his ſins, at laſt turned Ieſuite himſelfe, whilſt we expected the company of the ſaid *Hill*, the Ieſuites continued their banquetting and collations in M. *Inglefields* Chamber, but ſeeing at laſt how little they preuailed in their purpoſes diſmiſt vs, *Hill* going along with vs; whom wee found to bee a crafty companion, and one who with his ſubtle artifice and skill laboured to entice M. *Inglefielde* to S^t. *Omers*, which the better to effect, he ſowed diſſenſion betwixt vs as wee trauailed to St *Sebaſtians*, where hee went to the Ieſuites * Reſidency, and we to an Inne in the towne, but the day following this brother *Hill* came to our lodging, and in my abſence inuited him to dine with him at the Reſidency, with whom he went, and after dinner the Ieſuites perſwaded him to leaue my company, *Hill* hauing informed them how I affronted him in the way, and beſides that the way I reſolued to take was very dangerous and chargeable, ſith I was to go by land, & through many deſarts in *France*, and the lands of *Burdeaux*; which arguments had ſo farre forth preuailed with him, that had I not by a deſperate ſearch and enquiry by chance found him out, he had beene gone by ſea to S. *Omers*, with *Hill*, but when I met with him and askt him his reſolution, he told mee hee would go by ſea, vrging me with the aforeſaid reaſons of the Ieſuites, which I hauing forth with confuted and cleered my ſelfe, wee inſtantly reſolued to take poſt horſes, and continue in our iourney by land, and on the very ſame day we rode to S. *Iohn*

* This reſidency the Ieſuites got by cheating the Prieſt of the towne about 6. yeeres ſince.

de Lux in *France*, and *Hill* followed vs, chusing rather to loose all the prouision he had prouided for sea, then to leaue M. *Inglefields* company: so posting on through the desart of *Burdeaux*, finding my selfe cleere from the danger of the inquisition, and falling into words with Brother *Hill*, they gaue occasion of blowes, at last after halfe an houres fighting, being by M. *Ingleficld* parted, who inclined to my side, the which brother *Hill* perceiuing lost his labour in that he intended, reconciled him vnto me, and that night in token of an humble reconcilation, supplyed the place of an Ostler in pulling of my bootes; so arriuing at *Burdeaux*, being wearie with riding Post, we agreeded with the messenger to trauaile with him to *Paris*, giuing him euery man fiue pound apeece (the iourney being 300. miles) to defray our charges, whence comming within foure leagues of *Orleance*, some iests passing betweene M. *Inglefield* and a *Frenchman*, *Hill* perswaded M. *Inglefield* who did not vnderstand the *French* tongue, that he was abused by the *Frenchman*, which gaue him occasion to strike him ouer the face, whereupon the *Frenchmen* which were in company assaulted vs, and had it not beene for a *Rocheleer* wee had beene slaine, who related vnto him that hee was misinformed by Brother *Hill*, which they considering, dry-basted Brother *Hill* and left vs.

Afterwards comming to *Orleance*, *Hill* complained to the Iesuites in the *French* Colledge of the seeming abuse offered vnto him vpon which they pretending to be Christs followers, perswaded him

that

that if he tooke a blow on the right eare, he ſhould turne the left alſo, where ſeeing himſelfe ſo ſlighted in his complaint, railed extreamely againſt them, not deeming them worthy to bee couered with the robs of their diſorderly Orders, and thinking them to be a diſgrace to all others of that ſociety. From thence continuing our iourney till we came to *Paris*, calling him there to an account of the money which we deliuered vnto him being our purſe bearer, found his reckoning ſhort by ſeuen pound, which he pretending to haue loſt, gaue vs reaſon to diſcard him; we traualing by our ſelues from *Paris* to *Doway*, at which place leauing M. *Inglefield* with his brother, and Doctor *Killiſon* Preſident of the *Engliſh* Colledge, I reſolued from thence to *Bruſſels* and ſo to *Bredah*; but being inuited by M. *Francis Fowler* the night before I departed to the Caterers houſe, I found at ſupper, the L. *S.* ſonne, M. *F. S.* and M. *T. A.* and M. *W. P.* where ſupper ended, M. *P.* floting in his cups, began a * diſcourſe concerning the caſualties we are ſubiect vnto in this world, preferring the Order of a Franciſcan before others. To whom I anſwered that on condition hee would turne Fryer, I would turne Monke, I being ſeconded by M. *S.* and M. *Fowler*, which their ieſt at laſt turned to earneſt, whereupon M. *P.* diſrobing himſelfe of all his rich apparell, gaue them to his Hoſte *Edmunds*, who being potſhotten and perceiuing the Moone to ſhine bright through the windowes, ſaid with a loud voyce, that the holy Ghoſt was deſcended, and opening his armes to receiue it fell downe backward and broke his pate, from thence being

* Which diſcourſe began by reaſon of their intemperate drinking of Muſcadine, which was the incendiary of ſome quarrels the day before.

carried to his bed, wee continued drinking to our new vocations till the day pept out, at which time reeling to the Franciscane Monastery entered himselfe into their Order, they neuer examining the cause of this sudden vocation, being glad of such a prize, shaued his crowne and inuested him in their ornaments, M. *S.* and M. *Fowler* going to the monks were admitted with the like ioy at the same instant. But I taking my leaue of them at the monastery doore, said that I for my part was onely in iest with them. But this being noysed about the Vniuersity, it came to Doctor *Kellisons* eare, vnder whose charge these new Fryers were, who sent for me, and said he much admired that such a thing should happen in my company, and if that they had intended religion they might haue bin secular Priests in his Colledge, it being for them more profitable and honourable: I answered that I thought it impossible to gouerne the wils of other men, and supposed my selfe happy in keeping my selfe from the like shauing. Vpon this answer the Doctor demanded of mee in what case they were when they entered themselues, to whom I said they might thanke their god *Bacchus* more then any thing else for their new orders, which he hearing tooke his leaue of mee and went to the Franciscans, accompanied with M. *Bradley* a Priest, M. *Parkers* cozen. So I leauing the Vniuersity went to *Bruxels*, and from thence to *Bradah*: but *Bradley* being denyed enterance by the Fryer, who said it was against their Orders for any one to speake with any of their Nouices, *leapt ouer the Garden wall, and got vnder his Cozens window,

*For so they terme all the first yeere.

window, calling and ſaying vnto him, Cozen, Cozen, cofider I pray that you haue taken a religious Order without knowledge of mother, brother, or kindred, and that your vocation is not good, being vndertaken in a hot braine. His Cozen hearing this and being counſelled by the Fryers, he opened his window an ſaid, *diſcedito á me Satan.* Six dayes after being in a better temper, perceiuing his owne folly, deſired to depart from thence, which he did with great difficulty for he was perſwaded by the Fryer, that if euer he departed from them, being entered, he loſt, the ſaluation of his ſoule. To whom he anſwered that he intended this journey for *England* to receiue his portion; and taking leaue of his frindes to returne againe. Vpon which promiſe they ſuffered him to depart. Thence comming into *England*, was receiued of his friends, and not ſuffered to returne, onely ſent a ſumme of money to maintaine their Couent. The Fryers perceiuing that he ſhould neuer returne, preached againſt his Cozen *B.* and other Prieſts for diſwading him from his returne. But concerning M.S. and M. *Fowler*, who were entered into the Benedictine monaſtery, whoſe example encouraged M. *Alex. Wy.* and M. *Edward More* to follow them. But the Monks being more ſubtile then the Fryers, vſed theſe men with all the courteſie they could, that they might induce their Order, after theſe kindneſſes they bare a more rough hand ouer them, and amongſt the reſt Doctor *Rudiſent* their Preſident, vpon ſlight occaſion enioyned theſe Gentlemen to pennance, which was, that they ſhould proſtrate them-

themselues at the inward Chappell doore whilst the rest of the Monks came in and sang Vespers. Whereupon some of the brauer sort to shew their authority, would tread somewhat hard vpon them, and their long lying on the ground, with their hard pressing, caused them to let flye backward, insomuch that the sent compelled the Fryers to depart the Chappell. A while after these Gentlemen perceiuing their hard vsage, departed their monastery, resoluing for *England*, although they had promised (desiring to be freed from their bondage) to make a speedy returne, which they neuer performed to this houre.

CHAP. VII.

CHAP. VII.

This Chapter containeth the ſtate and demeanour of the Engliſh *Fugitiues vnder the King of* Spaine *his Dominions and elſe where, with a Catalogue of the Colledges and Monaſteries belonging to our* Engliſh *Ieſuites, Monkes, and Seminary Prieſts beyond the Seas,*

BVt gentle Reader, giue me leaue a little to to digreſſe, and reckon vp vnto you the ſtate of our *Engliſh* Fugitiues in the Court of *Spaine*, and firſt and formoſt S. *Anthony Shurley*, who ſtiles himſelfe Earle of the ſacred *Romane* Empire, and hath from his Catholike Maieſty a penſion of 2000. duckets *per annum*, all which in reſpect of his prodigality is as much as nothing. This S. *Anthony Shurley* is a great plotter and proiector in matters of ſtate, and vndertakes by ſea-ſtratagems to inuade and ruinate his natiue Countrey, a juſt treatiſe of whoſe paſſages would take vp a whole volume.

Next vnto him there is one Sir *Edward Bainham*, who was a grand complotter of the Gunpowder treaſon, and an agent for all the reſt to *Flanders*, *Rome*, and *Spaine*, at which place he liued for foure or fiue yeeres in great reputation and eſteeme. In *Spaine* he grew familiar with *Creſwell*, but the Gunpowder treaſon taking no effect, they forthwith fell to difference, and hauing ſpent 12000 pounds ſterling which he carryed out of *England* with him,

he fell into great misery wherein he liues to this day, and (because his plot failed) hee is neither countenanced by his Catholike Maiestie, nor by the Iesuites who seduced him. I being in his company at *Madrid*, and telling him of *Creswels* death, he made answer that he hoped he was in the deepest pit of hell, hauing beene the occasion of his ruine, with many others.

Likewise there is one Mr. *Iohn Persall*, who is a meere formalist, and hath for his pension of his Catholike Maiesty 20. crownes a month but were it not for *Don Duarte* brother to the Duke of *Braganza*, who relieues him now and then, he might starue with hunger notwithstanding his pension.

These pensions are but onely as a baite to allure others: for they are seldome or neuer paid.

There is also one Mr. *William Sadler*, who hath 40. crownes monthly pension from his Catholike Maiesty, who neuertheless were it not for his wiues sake he might keepe lent all the yeere long, for shee with her daughter brings him gold and siluer without going to the *Indies*. Moreouer there is one *Henry Butler*, which teacheth his Catholike Maiesty to play on the Violl, a man very fantasticall, but one who hath his pension truely payd him for his fingers sake. Also there is one mistresse *Mary Monpersons* who liues by trading.

Againe there is one Mr. *Anthony Pinto*, sometimes a seruant to *Creswell*, who seeing how ill the *English* Fugitiues were treated, discarded the name of an *English* man, and now passeth for a *Spaniard*, and thereby liueth farre better then the rest, being one no lesse subtile then his Master

thus

thus much for the *Engliſh* ſecular Fugitiues of note at *Madrid.*

But now let vs come to the Clearkes and religious men. Firſt, to the *Engliſh* Ieſuites whoſe Agent & Procurator generall is Father *Northon* one for policy, very ſubtile and dangerous. This *Northon* was created D.D. in *Paris*, & was ſometimes Vice-Preſident of the Colledge of *Doway*, and afterwards turned Ieſuite. Agent and Procurator generall for the *Engliſh* Monks, is one Father *Boniface*, a very crafty fox, and a Smiths ſonne in *Redding*, hee is ſo ambitious and haughty, that he will not acknowledge his parentage, but giues out he is ſome great Gentlemans ſon. As for the ſecular Prieſts they haue one *Miſſenden* for their Procurator generall, a ſimple fellow, but wonderfully mallicious. Now touching thoſe of the *Scottiſh* Nation which reſide in the Court of *Spaine*, there is none of account but Colonell *Simple*, who betrayed *Lyer* in *Flanders* to the *Spaniards* ſome 30. yeeres ſince, and receiued 25000. crownes for requitall of his treachery, and now liuing in *Spaine*, hath lately begun a foundation of a *Scottiſh* Seminary, the Prefect or Rector whereof, he indenteth to make his baſe ſonne *Hugh Simple*, whom he hath trained vp in the *Spaniſh* Ieſuites Seminaries, one who may proue as treacherous a companion as euer was his father. For his Maieſty now of *England*, being in the Court of *Spaine*, hee gaue vp diuerſe petitions & aduertiſements to the King and Counſell of *Spaine* that they ſhould not con-

clude any match with *England*, vnleſſe there ſhould be erected in each Vniuerſity vnder our King his Dominions a Colledge of Ieſuites for the trayning vp of youth in the *Romane* faith and doctrine, and to ſhew himſelfe the more zealous, printed theſe ſaid aduertiſements with his name ſubſcribed, and deliuered them to his friends of the Court. As for the *Iriſh* Fugitiues there are more of them then of any other, the ſtreete wherein they lodge is by the *Spaniards* termed the lowſie ſtreete, and as for their quality, ſaue theſe that follow: Firſt, he that pretends to be Biſhop of *Armath*, and *Dublin*, then the Earle of *Beere-hauen*, with two or three more of the King his Pages, all the reſt are meere cheaters and vagabonds. The ſaid Biſhop and Earle are Agents for *Tyron* and *Therconiell*, who liue in *Flanders* in the Archdutcheſſes Court, and from them to other Papiſts in *Ireland*, they daily importune his Catholike Maieſty & his Counſell to inuade the ſaid Kingdome with an army, not doubting but it ſhall bee deliuered vp into his hands, from which their ſolicitation they could not forbeare euen when our King was in *Spaine*. And thus much for the *Engliſh Scottiſh*, and *Iriſh* Fugitiues which are at this preſent reſident in the Court of *Spaine*. Now for the Colledges & Seminaries of the Ieſuites, Monks, & Fryers, and other Seminary Prieſts, Premit the Reader to *Lewis Owne* his running Regiſter in the publike Library at *Oxford*, of which he may at large ſee which I will here but name; as the

Colledge

Colledge at *Vallodolid*, and that at *Siuill*, and the Reſidence at *Madrid*, and another at St. *Lucas*, another at *Lesbon*, of which a ſecular Prieſt, one *Numan* by name is the head, who is now in ſuite with the Ieſuites about the propriety thereof, but eſpecially becauſe there is one *Don Pedro Cotinio* a *Portugall* Gentleman, who was once gouernor of *Baia* in *Braſill*, who by reaſon of his great corruption & vnlawfull gifts he receiued there at his returne from *Spaine*, fearing leaſt he ſhould bee examined by his Maieſty how hee came by theſe great riches, he had to bring the world into a good conceite of him profeſſed that he would build a Colledge for the education of 100. *Engliſh* youths, which after they had beene trained vp there, might returne to their Countrey & conuert many to the *Romane* obedience, of which Colledge hee promiſed the ſaid *Numan* to be head, and likewiſe hee made the ſame promiſe to the *Engliſh* Ieſuites, that one of them ſhould bee head, if his Holineſſe would approue thereof, and hereupon engaged them ſo deepe in the Law, that 20 yeares tryall will ſcarce end their controuerſie, hee in the meane time derideth both parties, hauing no intention at all to performe what he hath promiſed.

But neuertheleſſe one *Haruy* a ſecular Prieſt, *Numans* Agent here in *England* for the getting ouer of youth, perſwadeth the Catholikes and their Biſhop of *Chaleedon*, that without doubt Father *Numan* will ouerthrow the Ieſuites. As

for any *Scottiſh* Colledge or Seminary there is none, ſauing that which Colonell *Simple* is beginning in *Madrid*. As for the *Iriſh* they haue three, one in *Salomanca*, another in *Siuill*, and a third in *Lisbone*. As for *Engliſh* Nunneries, there is only one which is at *Lisbone*, whereof you may read more at large in *Robinſon*, and thus much for *Spaine*.

As for *Engliſh* Fugitiues in *Italy*, there are very few. At *Millaine* there reſideth Sir *Thomas Stukeley*, who hath 100. crownes a month penſion from the King of *Spaine*. This *Stukeley* is a grand traytor, and enemy to his Countrey, and were it not for the Duke of *Feria*, who entertaineth him at his owne table, he might long ſince haue rode backe to *Madrid* on an Aſſe as hee came.

Likewiſe there is one *Webb*, a retainer to the King of *Spaine*, who liued wonderfull poorely. As for the City of *Florence*, there liueth Sir *Robert Dudley*, who ſtyleth himſelfe Duke of *Northumberland*, who left *England* becauſe he could not be ſuffered to enioy a ſecond wife, his firſt wife then ſuruiuing. This *Dudley* now enioyeth his ſecond wife by a diſpenſation from his Holineſſe, and is in great eſteeme with the Duke of *Florence*, in regard of his Art in contriuing and fabricating of ſhips, and Galleyes; and hath obtained of the Emperour to be declared Duke of *Northumberland*, who hath giuen him the tittle already, and the land when he can catch it.

Now let vs come to *Rome*, where of all places

of

of *Italy* we haue but one *Engliſh* Colledge, (beſides the reſidence of the *Engliſh* Ieſuitrices, who ſpoke Latine to his Holineſſe, to the end that he ſhould confirme their Order, and their ſufficiency (though women) for preaching the Goſpell to all nations, euen to Turkes and Infidels, mentioned in my third Chapter, whereof Father *Fitz Herbert* is the Rector, who had beene before a penſioner, and ſpye to the King of *Spaine* in *France*, and his ſeruice being paſt, and his penſion failing him, out of pure neceſſity he and his man were conſtrained to turne Ieſuites, or elſe ſtarue. And hee being a worthy ſcholler and a great polititian, was very welcome to that Order. But to come from *Italy* to *Flanders*, our *Engliſh* Fugitiues liuing there, are as follow: Sr. *William Stanley*, who betrayed *Deuentre* a towne in *Holland* to the *Spaniards*, this Knight laments now his misfortunes, and ſaies he hath out-liued his friends, and in the yeere 1624. hee was conſtrained to goe to *Spaine* in his old age, hauing now ſeene 95. yeeres, and there to goe Cap in hand to all the priuy Counſellors, to craue his penſion which had not beene paid him in ſix yeeres before. And after he had ſpent 3. months in petitioning them, they granted him 10000. crownes and the tittle of an Earle to ſell, or beſtow on whom he pleaſed; and thus he returned to *Flanders* leauing his money in the handes of a *Spaniſh* Ieſuite Father *Anthonio Vaſques* by name, who promiſed to returne it for him by a bill of Exchange, but neuer did it to this day. Whereupon

upõ seeing himselfe thus cozened in his old age, turned Carthusian at *Austend*, and gaue the Carthusians there his Plate, and that little money which he had, where I haue heard him often cõplaine of the Iesuites, and say hee was heartily sorry to finde them such knaues, and that if his Maiesty of great *Britaine* would grant him pardon, and leaue to liue the rest of his daies in *Lancashire* with beefe and bagge-pudding, he should deeme himselfe one of the happiest in the world; but this could neuer be obtained of his aforesaid Maiesty he hauing beene so great and notorious a traytour.

Likewise there is one *Neuill*, who stiles himselfe Earle of *Westmerland*, but his Eearledome many times will scarce furnish him with a dinner, and were it not for his * second wife who playeth the shee Physitian in the *Archdutches* Court, he might be put oft times to narrower shifts, notwithstanding his 100 crownes pension a month.

This *Neuils* first wife is yet liuing in *London*

There is also one Sir *Thomas Leige*, who notwithstanding his 40. crownes pension a month in the Castle of *Antwerpe*, for a man of his fashion his wife and children liue in a very meane estate.

Amongst all these Sir *Griffin Markham* hath gone the best way to raise his fortunes; hauing got into fauour with the Duke of *Nuburge* who giues him the surest pension of all. This Sr. *Griffin Makham* at his first arriuall at *Bruxels* being kept vnder by the Iesuites, was driuen to such an exi-

exigency that he was conſtrained to plucke out the inlaid ſiluer of the hilts of his ſword, to buy flower to make an haſty pudding for his dinner. There alſo is one M. *Ward*, who notwithſtanding the penſion of 40. crownes monthly, liues in great want, Mr. *Young* likewiſe hauing like allowance, & ſharing in the ſame miſery. Beſides Mr. *Parſons*, brother to the grand Ieſuite of that name now dead, is in no better condition.

There is alſo one *Gabriel Coltford*, a notable ſpye and traytor, both to his King and Country, who with his companion *Clifford*, is more noxious to our Kingdome then 100 others, who is of indifferent eſtate, but of a minde farre aboue.

There is alſo one M. *Verſteagan*, who did not his wife keepe vp his credit might be yokt with the reſt.

And now we are come to the regiment which the L. *V.* and S. *E. P.* conueyed for the *Archdutcheſſe* ſeruice. This L. *V.* after his arriuall, ſent a cozen of his, one Captaine *B.* into *Spaine*, hoping of ſome great reward anſwerable to his expectation, which was a chaine of gold from his Catholike Maieſty, valued at 400 crownes, which my L. refuſed hauing beene at 5000. pound charge in that ſeruice. Three of his Captaines which were Sir *R. H.* Sir E. E. and C. *T.* & C. *S.* a little before had a like recompence, they being caſſierd, and the ſouldiers mixt with other companies, who hauing disburſt in the conduct of thee Souldiers 3000 crownes, not 1000 returned to them againe. Whereupon

my L. *V.* vpon diſtaſte herein left the ſeruice being minded for *England*, leauing Sir *E.P.* Colonell in his roome, who after the ſidge of *Bredah* being ended, was a like reiected, & his regiment being reformed into one company, was giuen to Captaine *Rhisby*, once Sergeiant Maior to the ſame regiment. And a while after, Sir *E.P.* and moſt of the Captaines were purpoſed for *England*: as Sir *W.T.* Captaine *B.* Captaine *B.* Chaptaine *L.* Captaine *V.* Captaine *L.* Captaine *M.* and Captaine *W.* with their Auditor *C.* all theſe are returned to *England* with the ruine of their ſtates and fortunes: and thoſe that continue tooke their pay of reformed Captaines, which were *Bennington*, *Gage*, *Shawe*, and Sir *E.E.* the *Scottiſh* regiment which was vnder the conduct of the E. of *A.* was likewiſe reformed, whereupon Sir * *W.E.* Sergeant Maior to the ſaid regiment, vpon diſcontent thereof, departed and came for *England*. Sir *I.H.* Captaine *B.* & Captaine *H.* following him, the remainder of the regiment reformed into one company, and giuen to Sir *James Creeton*. there being behind Captaine *Lucy*, and Captaine *Manni-gton*, with diuerſe other *Scottiſh* Captaines. And the ſaid E. of *A.* hauing had a promiſe of his Carholike Maieſty to bee one of the moſt Noble Order of the Golden fleece, in expectation thereof, & other honors, continued there vntill the yeere 1628. but ſeeing how his penſion and hopes failed him, he returned for *England*.

A great perſon, who if he had beene imployed at his returne would haue prooued the glory of this Nation.

There remaine alſo at *Bruxels* one *Lerde Littleton*,

tleton, who notwithſtanding his fathers ſeruices to the Pope, and his 40. crownes a month penſion, is in the ſame predicament with the reſt.

Now for the *Iriſh*, as *Tyron* & *Terconnell*, they haue ſome pittance allowed them, and eſpecially *Tyron*; who hath a regiment of three thouſand *Iriſh* vnder him: wherewith he proiecteth with ſupply from *Spaine*, to inuade and ſurprize *Ireland*. And thus farre of our ſecular Fugitiues.

Now take a Catalogue of the Monaſteries, Seminaries, and Nunneries in *Flanders*: Firſt, at *Bruxels*, there is a Nunnery of *Engliſh* Nunnes, of the Order of S. *Benedict*, the Abbatiſſe whereof is the now Lord *Northumberland* his ſiſter, & hath, vnder her tuition ſome 60 *Engliſh* Damſels. The ghoſtly Fathers that are ouerſeers of this monaſtery, are two *Engliſh* Ieſuites, Father *Gardiner*, and Father *Walgrane* alias *Flower*, who are likewiſe Agents for the Ieſuites in *England*, and intelligencers for the Archducheſſe.

There is beſides another Nunnery of the third Order of S. *Francis*, which is gouerned by one Father *Bella* Fryer of the ſame Order: and another at *Cambray* of the Order of S. *Benedict*, which is gouerned by two Monks of the ſame Order, as Father *Leander*, Father *Rudeſſend*. Another at *Louaine* and *Gaunt*, which are likewiſe gouerned by the Ieſuites, another at *Graueling* of poore *Clares*, gouerned by the Ieſuites, as alſo are the Reſidencies of the Ieſuites, that are at S^t^. *Omers*, *Liege*, and *Colen*.

There is alſo a monaſtery of the *Engliſh* poore

Terresians at *Antwerpe*, gouerned by one Doctor *Wright* a secular Priest, all which foresaid Nunneries of them containe at least 40. or 50. Damsels which are most of them Gentlemens daughters of very great fashion in *England*, & the rest some Chãbermaids which hauing beene by the Iesuites well rigd of their maidenhead, & something old, are sẽt ouer to these or such like places to do penance for their sins in a Nunnery, where it is much doubted that they continue neuertheless in their old courses, and intice likewise the young Dames to the same.

For not many yeeres since, one *Ward* a secular Priest, and Chaplaine to the *English* Nunnery at *Bruxels*, falling in League with some of them, got from them about three or foure hũdred pounds worth of iewels and diamonds, which the Iesuites smelling out, turned him out of his place; telling him that he had vsed juggling & dishonest meanes to come by that which hee had gotten from the Monastery: And in the yeere 1625. there arose the like difference betweene D. *Clement*, Deane of S. *Trigoules* at *Bruxels*, and Vicar general of the armies of his Catholike Maiesty, and Father *James Harford* Chapelaine to a Company. Dr. *Clement* accused Father *Harford* of dishonesty with another mans wife, and *Harford* accused him for being dishonest with his owne Neece, and for a glutton and vncharitable man, saying he had seene him disgorge his stomake of whole Capons leges at once; whereupon Father *Ramyres* Canon of S. *Trigoules*, one guilty in the same

With *Harford* gilty in the same kind was Sir *T. M.* who was bastonado'd in the *Strand*.

ſame kinde, reconciled them for feare of further ſcandall.

But to come from their Nunneries to their Colledges, as 1. to St. *Omers*, which I haue fully decyphered in my third Chapter: next that at *Doway*, whereof D. *Kelliſon* is Preſident, next that Monaſtery of Benedictine Monks, of which Father *Rudeſſend* is the Preſident, with whom Sr. *Herbert Crafts* leads a Monaſticall life. There is alſo a Monaſtery of *Engliſh* Frãciſcan Fryers beſides 2. more Colledges, the one conſiſting of *Iriſh*, the other of *Scottiſh* men. To theſe the Ieſuites haue a Colledge at *Watton*, not farre diſtant from St. *Omers*, which they call their Nouiſhip for the nurturing of their young Ieſuites, Father *Beneſield* being Rector thereof. Another they haue ſeated in *Gaunt*, which is intituled *Caſa profeſſa*. Another vnder the Prince of *Leige*, that was founded with thoſe monies which were got from M. *S.* whereof in the 2. Chapter. The diſcipline they vſe in this Colledge to their Nouices is in teaching Philoſophy and Diuinity, Father *Sherly* being their Rector. As for your Monks, they haue beſides theſe 3. Monaſteries; one in *Paris* in the Suburbs of S. *Germane*, whereof Father *Bernard* alias *Berington* is Prior; this was he that impriſoned *Barnes* that famous Monke, who comming for *England*, who is likewiſe the greateſt inteligencer to the *Spaniſh* Embaſſador againſt our State. The other 2. Monaſteires are ſcituated one at S. *Mallowes* in *Brittany*, and the other at *Nanſey in Loraine*. Concerning your

ſecular Prieſts, they haue one Colledge in *Paris*, by the name of *Arras* Colledge.

As for your *Engliſh* Fugitiues, it is with them as followeth, 1. at *Rhems* liues D. *Gifford* Primate of *France*, and Archbiſhop of *Rhemes*, the Duke of *Gwies*, reſeruing all the reuenewes thereof for his owne Kitchin, deducting onely to the Archbiſhop 2000. pound annually. At *Paris* liues Dr. *Bradſhaw*, Dr. *Mailer*, and Mr. *Foſſer*, a ſecular Gentleman; who at the Queenes comming to *England* was aduocate to her Maieſty in the behalfe of the Catholikes in this Land; but he hauing vnderſtood, that intelligence was giuen to the Archbiſhops Grace of *Canterbury* cõcerning his carriage, he retired to *France* with all expedition, where failing of theſe large promiſes formerly made to him, liues in miſery and extreame pouerty.

By this may be diſcerned the number of our *Engliſh* Fugitiues, with their Colledges, Nunneries, and Monaſteries beyond the ſeas, which yeerely draw out of our Land 100. at leaſt of young Gentlemen, and Gentlewomen, who although they pretend conſcience, and want of charity here, the occaſion of their departure, yet none (I dare ſay) in the world, they being gone ouer, more enuious and hard hearted then they themſelues each to other. As your priuate Gentlemen Fugitiues hunt after aduancement by diſparaging others of their owne rancke, your Prieſts diſparage the Ieſuites; the Ieſuites the Prieſts; the Prieſts againe the Monkes; the

Monks

Monks the Fryers,& the Ieſuites all. In ſomuch that if you viſit any of them, your entertainement ſhal be ſcarce any thing,ſaue their vpbraidings, and exclamations againſt one anothers monaſteries and priuate perſons : ſo that it would be no ſmall paines for a man, ſo long to trauaile amongſt them, vntill hee might finde 3.perſons to ſpeake well each of other : this being a fault ſo common amongſt them, that they are noted among all Nations what ſoeuer with whom they conuerſe. Others there are whoſe moſt earneſt expectation and heartieſt deſire is, the ruine and vtter deſtruction of their owne natiue Country, which is the iſſue of their departure,and accordingly God doth proſper thē, laying on them the like puniſhment he inflicted on the *Iewes*, by diſperſing of them through many Nations, and giuing them vp to diſſenſion among themſelues,and liuing in great want and miſery.

CHAP. VIII.

CHAP. VIII.

This eight chapter containes the cause why hee left the seruice of his Catholike Maiesty and came for England, *and returned to the bosome of his true mother the Church of* England, *and the iniuries and aduentures he suffered in* France, *till he arriued the* English *shoores.*

FIrst, though a child and hauing not as yet attained the yeeres of discretion, I was still (as all men are by a naturall inclination) well affected towards my natiue soyle; which the Iesuites collecting from me, pressed me, and declared daily to me how much I was obliged vnto God for deliuering me out of the bondage of errour and heresie in my very infancy, and diswaded mee with all from conuersing with any of my natiue Countrey which were not of the Church of *Rome*, vpon paine of being anathematiz'd, and reiected out of the same holy Catholike Church. And when they heard of the decease of my grand-father and other kindred, they charged mee not to wish a *requiem* to their soules because they were heretickes,, and so consequently are damned in hell, and commanded me to pray to the Virgin *Mary*, and all the Saints in heauen for the rest of my suruiuing frindes, that they might at length become Proselites to the *Romane* faith and obedience.

When I came to be 18 yeeres of age or there n abouts;

abouts, I vndertooke in ſecret to read and peruſe the ſacred ſcriptures, and being curious to know the grounds of the differences betweene the Proteſtants and our ſelues, as of thoſe: of the Popes ſupremacy, the riall preſence of Chriſt in the holy Euchariſt, the Indulgences, pardons, and profits of Purgatory, with the Popes authority to depoſe and ſet vp Kings, I began likewiſe to inquire into, and examine the liues and courſes of our Ieſuites and Prieſts, and moreouer I ſuperuiſed the letter of D. *Hall* and M. *Bedell*, which I found in my Fathers ſtudy, and after I had conferred one thing with another, I found more reſemblance and probability of the truth in the Proteſtants religion then in our owne. Beſides this, I neuer found any pregnant proofe they had out of the Scriptures, that the Pope was the onely head of the Church militant, or any good authentique argument for Purgatory, Indulgences, holy graines, Meddals, and the like; as for the reall preſence, I could neuer obtaine fully of my ſelfe to beleeue it. And as for the Popes Bull, for which each perſon from ſeuen yeeres of age and vpwards giues 12 pence to his Catholike Maieſty, by vertue whereof hee may eate **groſſura*, with egge, milke, butter, cheeſe, and the like, on Saturdayes and ſuch like dayes; I perceiued it to bee a meere policy and tricke of the King to fill his coffers, the Pope giuing him way, and partly ſharing with him. Now touching their miracles they pretend to be daily done in *Spaine*, *Flanders*, *Italy*, and other parts,

* This *groſſura*, is tht ſame with that wee call g offe meat.

(theugh inquisitiue there abouts) yet I neuer could see any. And as for the holy Crucifix which is in the Suburbs of the City *Burgus*, which they shew to great personages, as if it were Christ himselfe, telling them that his haire and nailes do grow miraculously, which they cut and paire monthly, & giue to Noblemen as holy reliques, I iudge it a thing incredible, & thereby all their pretended miracles to be but meere Impostures. As likewise the grand miracle of * *Hermana Luisa* the Nunne of *Carrion*, who for twenty yeeres space hath liued by the bare receipt of the hoste, which to beliene I thinke argues a very sottish credulity, and infinite other miracles and reliques which they haue, I haue found to be meere cheats and cosenages. As also their Masses for the dead, and deliuering of soules out of Purgatory, by saying Masses for them on a priuiledged alter. Nay some of them make spels of their reliques, as *Peter Godfrey*, that famous Priest of *Marsels* in *France* did, who was burnt not many yeeres since for bewitching the principall Ladies of that Prouince; for insteed of an *Agnus-dei*, and other reliques, hee gaue them inchantments, whereby they may fall into great loue with him. Moreouer I examined the cause why the Pope should beatifie *Garnet*, and *Campian*, with others, vnder the pretext of religion, and could finde no reason but for the contrary, seeing the Iesuites confessed to my selfe, that the Legend of miracles of their Saints is for the most part false, but it was made for a good intention, and

King *Charles* by the Infantas intreaty visited this Nunne when he was in *Spaine*.

Read at large hereof in the *French* Tragicall history.

Father *Bently* & Father *Freman*, the one minister to the Colledge, and the other one of the masters of the schoole.

and herein that it is lawfull and meritorious to lye and write ſuch things to that end the common people might with greater zeale ſerue God and his Saints, and that otherwiſe there would be no meanes to gouerne them, and eſpecially to draw the women to good order, being by nature more facile and credulous, and for the moſt part addicted to nouelties and miraculous euents.

Likewiſe it is their Doctrine, that it is a meritorious deed to kill or depoſe any King or Prince excommunicated by the Sea of *Rome*.

Likewiſe the diſcontent of my Father after his death, and his Letters to his Brother in *England* gaue mee to vnderſtand, that the *Romane* Faith was not the ſureſt way to Saluation.

Likewiſe, theſe moſt abhominable dealings that are vſed at the Election of their Popes, being choſen for the moſt part by fauour and moneys, their predeceſſors being extinguiſhed by Poyſon and villainous meanes, and for which effect the King of *Spaine* hath Ambaſſadors continually employed at *Rome*, which Ambaſſadors doe conferre great largeſſes of annuall penſions to enflame then to nominate him Pope whom he pleaſeth. The like doth the King of *France* by his Ambaſſadors, but the *Spaniſh Indian* Oyle for the moſt part greaſeth home to the purpoſe. For when the *Spaniards* ſaw the King of *France* to enuade the *Valtoline*, the yeere 1624, that the Pope tooke his part as one of his creation, they began to caſt out Libels, and ſet them vpon the

Omnia Vœnalia Romæ.

Pasquill of *Rome*, threatning the Pope with a suddaine end if he did not recant, which he did, for feare that the *Spanish* Venome might not operate in his Stomacke.

Likewise, the detention of the Kindome of *Naples* from the Pope confirmed me that the *Spaniards* were, and are little better then *Atheists* onely making vse of the Pope for their owne particular ambition and ends, as to confirme and establish him in vnlawful Monarchies, and vnder colour of Religion to make Subiects become Slaues.

Moreouer, *Charles* the Fifth sacking *Rome*, and with his Army besieging the Pope in his Castle of S. *Angelo*, was to this particular end, to confirme him Emperor, and to colour and maintain all his vnlawfull vsurpations.

Likewise, it confirmed me in the Protestants Religion, to see how in *Flanders* and other parts, the Iesuites, Fryers, and others, before they enter their Colledges, Monasteries, and other Religious Houses, to be Probationers only for a weeke or a moneth, their Friends, Parents, or others giue them a good summe of money to spend in Ale-Houses, Tauernes, and other prophane Houses, for to take their fare-well of the world. Of this I was an eye witnesse both at *Antwerpe* and *Doway*.

Likewise it coufirmed me in the said Religion to see Protestants with whom I conuersed to be so modest, religious, and honest, quite contrarie to the report of the Iesuites which make them worse

worſe then Diuels. All which I hauing well conſidered with my ſelfe, and alſo obſeruing the cozenages and impoſtures of the Ieſuites, Prieſts and Monkes in S. *Omers*, *Doway*, *Flanders*, *Spaine*, *France*, and elſe-where, my Father being dead, and I at my owne diſpoſall, I came for *England*, where intending to declare my ſelfe a Proteſtant, was aduertiſed by ſome great Perſonages of authoritie in this Kingdome, to keepe my reſolution to my ſelfe for a while, whereby I might diſcouer the plots and ſtratagems of our aduerſaries, and ſo doe my Countrey farre greater ſeruice. Whereupon I ſtraight made my repaire to the Court of the Archducheſſe, where being ſuſpected as a Spy, and in great hazard of my life by the negligence of ſome who had imployed me, I had forth-with beene impriſoned had not Earle *Gondamor* interceded for me; who neuer could be perſwaded that euer I would turne Proteſtant, being ſo long confirmed in the *Romiſh* Religion. But I would not let any occaſion ouerſlip me, but taking the beſt opportunitie the time would then alot me, I directed my courſe for *England*, where after a quarter of a yeeres abode, I was ſent ouer to *France*, hauing there my reſidencie at *Paris*, where I gaue intelligence to ſome great Parſonages of this Kingdome, and ſending Letters by my Man for *England*, he being bribed by ſome of our Land (whoſe names I will here ſpare) they were intercepted and deliuered to a *Sorbon* Doctor, Doctor *Mailer* by name whom the Letters partly concerned. × This be-

× At this verie time one *Smith* nephew to the B B. of *Calcedon* ſtaid two monthes in *Paris* to kill me.

came an occasion of great afflictions vnto me, for being by him discouered, my Pension from *Spaine* was debarred me, and forth-with the Iesuites and Priests banded themselues against mee, and caused my Hoast to deliuer mee vp to Prison for some monyes I owed him, where I suffered for sixe moneths space, and perceiuing no order taken for my deliuerance thence from *England*, and being also sollicited and importuned by Letters from my mother and other Friends out of *Spaine*, and visited daily by one F. *Latham*, D. *Mailer*, and at length by *Francis Foster* who came from my Mother in *Spaine*, who perswaded mee to returne vnto *Spaine*, and recant, and if I would not be for *Spaine*, he would haue me for *Naples*, *Millaine*, or *Scicily*, where my former Pension should be continued vnto mee, and his Catholike Maiestie would grant me a Company as before hee did in *Flanders*, and would confirme vnto me my Patent of Infranchisement, so that I should inioy all priuiledge that any Gentleman did there borne, which Letters and visitations I entertained vntill my Mother had paid my depts with my owne Pension, and being freed out of Prison, I shewed them a faire paire of heeles, and insteed of Going towards *Spaine* or *Italy*, I bended my course towards *England*, taking my iourney towards *Roan* and *Deepe* in *Normandy*, being accompanied with M. *Thomas Gostellow*, Fellow of *Corpus Christi* in *Oxford*, and finding no Shipping either at *Roan* or *Deepe*, wee bent our course for *Callis*, taking our iourney by a Towne called

Of this their visitation M. *Gostellow* my fellow prisoner was an eye-witnesse

called *Arks* or *Arka*, two Leagues diſtant from *Deepe*, where lodging at an Inne in the furthermoſt part in the Towne, at midnight the Hoaſts Nephew and other Souldiers whom wee had courteouſly entertained at ſupper, being Billited in the ſame lodging with vs, and then bound for *Denmarke*, who ſmelling vs out to bee *Engliſh*, made vs riſe out of our beds, telling vs, that their Captaine ſent them to take vs as Spyes ſent to betray the Kingdome, and vnder this pretence about ten or twelue of them apprehended vs with Staues and Piſtols, carrying vs to a deſolate Bridge betwixt our lodging and the Caſtle, and robbed vs of our money, as for me they threw me ouer a Bridge into the water, where I hardly eſcaped drowning; for after I hauing once ſunke vnder the water, I got vp, and caught hold of a Willow twig, by which I ſaued my ſelfe and got on ſhoare as wet as a drouned Rat, and ſorely bruſed with their knockes, I went early in the morning into *Arks*, complaining how hardly I had beene vſed, but to no purpoſe, for I found none to pittie mee, and laying my ſelfe downe vnder a Tailors ſtall in the Market-place, I began to lament my misfortune, where hauing ſcarcely layne for the ſpace of two houres, I deſcryed M. *Thomas Goſtellow* ſet out in a faire white canuas ſute, adorned with no leſſe then a thouſand patches, when he had eſpied me, hee drew towards me, and asked mee how hee looked in his new habit, without ſhirt or cloake, in an old greaſie hat, with ſtockings correſpondent, to whom

At this verie time newes come that the Duke had inuaded the Ile of *Ree*.

whom I answered, that he looked like a Picheron, and withall I told him how I saued my selfe frō drowning by laying hold on a willow twig, who made answer vnto me, that he thought I had either vndergone the mercie of the Sword or the water, and I thought the like misfortune had befell him, and questioning him about his escape he declared vnto me, how he had exhorted the Souldiers, & the aforesaid Hoast his Nephew, from murthering of him, shewing them how grand an offence it was to spill Christian blood, and that they should take all his cloathes if they mistrusted he had hid any mony in them, in the end he preuailed so farre forth with them, as to saue his life, but they stript him starke naked and carryed him into a Wood, leauing him onely an old hat, and withall pricking him forward with their Swords into the said Wood, where they left him all night wandring, in the morning not farre from the Wood hee lighted vpon a Farmers House, and hauing declared his cause there, the Farmers Daughter especially tooke great compassion on him, saying without doubt he was a Gentleman of a good House, which appeared by the cleanesse of his skin and comely feature, and good carryage, and intreated her Father to bestow on him his old canuas sute, which he did, and afterwards hee went with him to the Towne called *Arka*,. to complaine to the Gouernor, where we met as is abouesaid, and wee two going together to the

Go-

Gouernor accompanied with our old Farmer, were anſwered by him, that he wiſht to God we were the laſt *Engliſhmen* liuing, and that if we were worthy to be layd by the heeles, he would doe it, which when we heard, we departed verie mute, not knowing whether to be take our ſelus, yet this good old Farmer vouchſafed to bring vs out of the Towne, telling vs, he was ignorant of the warres betwixt *England* and *France*, and in the Streetes told euerie one he met, if it had not beene for him (pointing to my companion) he had beene as nasked as when he came out of his mothers wombe. And amongſt others, we met with a Sergeant of a Companie, who hearing how we had beene robbed by his Souldiers, diſcouered them by a hat they gaue my companion, and commanded vs to follow him to his Captaines lodging, which we did wondrous vnwillingly, fearing leaſt we ſhould haue beene layd by the heeles. But when we came before him, hauing heard vs, he ſent for his Souldiers, and finding the truth, cauſed them to reſtore to my companion and me our cloathes, but our money and papers there was no hope to recouer, which much troubled my companion, who had loſt a Note-booke of great importance. The Captaine then told vs, that the *Engliſh Nation* was verie vnwelcome to the *French*, and yet we were in great hazard of our liues, but he hauing beene a Trauailor, was not vnacquainted with the extreamities of a Stranger, and ſo told vs if we plea-

ſed to goe along with him, he would conuey vs ouer to *Denmarke*, from whence we might eaſily retire to our owne Countrey. For which we gaue him thankes, and reſolued to goe with him: but before wee tooke our iourney, hee inuited vs to dinner at his owne Table, and dinner ended we departed with him towards St. *Valery*, but being on foot my ſelfe, ſoone tyred, my Feet and Legges being ſore bruſed at my fall from the Bridge into the water, and being not able to continue, I was forced to leaue my companion, and ſo giuing vnto him my Sword at our parting, I tooke my reſt vnder a Hedge, but hee kept on his Iourney to St. *Valery*, and ſo to *Denmarke*, where hee ſerued as a common Souldier for the ſpace of foure monethes, ſuffering great miſerie and want till he returned to *England*. And I returned after I had recouered my ſelfe to *Deepe*, where I met with a Shallop bound for *Callis*, where after much intreatie, they tooke mee in for Gods ſake, the next night wee arriued at *Callis* about mid-night, there wee lodged in the Suburbs which they call the *Corgene*, at one *Roberts* his Houſe, at the Signe of the Boote, where hauing ſcarcely reſted halfe an howres ſpace, I fell in with a Maſter of an Engliſh Barke newly come from *Douer*, who had wharft ouer a hundred French which had beene taken vpon

the

the Sea by the *Engliſh*, of whom I deſired paſſage for *Douer*, which he offered moſt willingly, and money if I needed; whereupon hauing ſo good an opportunity offered, I began to be merry, drinking and diſcourſing with the ſaid Maſter of the preſent newes and occurrences, but ſuch was my fate, that it pleaſed God to lay vpon me great afflictions and miſeries, which are as followeth. There were in the houſe 5 or 6 Papiſts, who were likewiſe the ſame time bound for *England*, which knew me, but being diſguiſed, ſome in the habit of Merchants, others of ſwaggering trauailers, I could hardly diſcry them, but they after they had well viewed mee, began to conſult among themſelues what they had beſt doe, for ſaid they, if I went for *England* in the ſame ſhip, without doubt I ſhould deſcry them, and beſides that I intended no good for the Catholikes in *England*, hauing forgone my penſion and ſeruice to the King of *Spaine*, & aboue all forſaken my Mother, Vnckle, Brothers, and Siſters, and ſo reſolued to accuſe me vpon pretence of being a Spye to the Duke of *Buckingham*, and that I was by him ſent to betray the Kingdome, which reſolued, they begunne to doubt whether it were I or no, and therefore the tide ſeruing, began to embarke themſelues, and I with them, where being together, I called two of them to minde, the one was named *George Gage*, who had halfe his noſe eaten away with a Canker, and ſometimes had beene my ſchoole fellow at Saint *Omers* Colledge, whom I had likewiſe

knowne in the *Englisſh* Colledge at *Doway*, from whence hee then came, and brought with him a booke intituled the ſiege of *Bredah*, tranſlated out of Latine into Engliſh by his brother Captaine *Gage* and himſelfe, which was dedicated to the Duke of *Buckingham*. Another of them whom I knew, was one *Edward Browne*, who came from *Amiens*, and was Steward to maſter *Shelton* that liues there, of the other foure as I was afterwards informed, three were Ieſuites, and the other a Monke, whom when I knew I began to be perplext, but too late, for *Gage* hauing heard my voyce, ſaid to the reſt, certainly it is *Wadſworth*: then they ſtaid the Barke, and tooke their Hoſte *Robert* with them, and went to the Captaine of the Ports, informing him that I was an Arch-ſpie againſt their State and the like; whereupon hee came preſently vnto me, and committed me to the cuſtody of foure ſouldiers armed with houldbeards to be kept vntill the morning without alleadging any other cauſe, but that I was an *Englisſh* man and had not the Gouernors paſport to ſhew. In the morning at the opening of the gates, they carryed me to the Sergeant Maior of the towne, by name *Buchero*, who examining me what I was had anſwer I was an *Engliſh* man, and that I went to ſee ſome friends I had in *England*: then hee carried me to his houſe, where leauing me lockt vp in a chamber for the ſpace of an houre, came to me againe, & brought me to the Gouernors houſe, who refuſed to examine mee, but commanded the Sergeant Major to carry me to the

This booke was written in Latin by *Hermanus Hugo*.

towne

towne priſon : At entrance into the priſon he old mee that I ſhould doe well to confeſſe the ruth vnto them ; and reueale my imployments, nd that he well knew I was *Buckinghams* Spye or *England*, for which end I had receiued great ummes of money to giue intelligence and be-ray their kingdome, to which I anſwered, I ne-ier had any thing to doe with the ſaid Duke, ut he told me I lyed, and that I was accuſed by Angels, (meaning the Ieſuites) and commanded ne to be put in a cage, which was a kinde of ungeon on the top of the priſon, neere the which ſtood the racke, and threatned me there-with if I confeſſed not the truth, but I alwaies an-ſwered him that I was ignorant of what he que-ſtioned me, ſo he left me alone for the preſent, lockt vnder ſeuen doores, where I remained for the ſpace of three dayes without meate or drinke ; at the end whereof they brought mee a diſh of tripes with a peece of bread and water, and afterwards I was freed from the cage in the day time and had the liberty of the dungeon, they gaue me a purſe beſides with a long cord to be put out at a hole to beg almes of paſſegers, not hauing any victuals giuen me, but what I bought with the money I got for Gods ſake, which God knowes was very little : And like-wiſe I had not liberty to goe out of the roome to do what nature requires. My bed was ſtraw, which in ten months had beene changed but thrice, without any couert at all. As for my ſhirt I neuer had any variety ; as for my haire it grew

will and ſauage-like; and for my companions they were millions of lice and fleas, and in this woful plight I continued well nigh ten months, the aforeſaid *Gage* with his companions being the cauſe thereof. And to augment my miſery, Father *Baldwin*, with the reſt of the *Engliſh* Ieſuites in S. *Omers*, not only ſent but came themſelues to *Callis* to perſwade the Gonernor for my continuall reſtraint from liberty while my vital ſpirits ſhould continue within me. Not much vnlike did Dr. *Kelliſon* from *Doway*, and the Ieſuites of *England*, who wrote letters to *Callis*, intreating the Gouernor to keepe me faſt. And that they might reſt the more aſſured of my detention, they made one *Hudſon* an *Engliſh* man who there liues their chiefe Agent againſt mee, whom only for his wiues ſake the Sergiant Maior of *Callis*, by name *Buchero* entertained.

At length I perceiuing that my life was the marke that they ſhot at, they hauing not long before through a miſtake determined to haue hang'd me as one who had ſtolne horſes, had not the truth beene diſcouered by one *Carpenter* the King of *France* his Aduocate generall, and one of the politeſt wits in the Kingdome for the Law, whoſe happe it was at that time to haue beene in priſon with me, whereupon duely weighing with my ſelfe the euents of my trauails, I ſeriouſly reſolued (the Lord aſſiſting me) patiently to vndergoe what euer ſhould by thoſe blood-ſuckers be inflicted vpon me, taking it as a puniſhment iuſtly due vnto me for my ſinnes,

and

and it pleaſed God to ſecond my reſolutions, for preſently after there came my Lord *Mountioy*, who had beene taken priſoner at the Iſle of *Ree*, and after his releaſe, comming for *Callis* and bound for *England*, I hauing formerly beene acquainted with him in *Spaine*; and eſpying him going by the priſon gate, I called vnto him and acquainted him with my miſery; he hauing heard it, and aforetime knowne me, he preſently ſollicited the Gouernor for my liberty, which he obtained: It was no ſooner granted, but by the Sergeant Maior, at *Hudſons* wife her intreaty, it was againe hindered, who at euery word ſhe ſpoke, charged me with high treaſon againſt their State. Colonell *Gray* a little after came likewiſe that way, and interceeded in like manner for mee but could not preuaile. Mr. *Walter Mountague* did the ſame; the Gouernor of *Pontſel*, who was my Lord *Mountioy* his Conductor for *England*, did alſo at his returne make ſtrong interceſſion for me, but all in vaine. The King of *Denmarke* his youngeſt ſon came by *Callis* at that time, and trauailing for *Holland*, did ſupplicate earneſtly for me, the Gouernor excuſing himſelfe to him, made anſwer, that it was not he, but the King that detained me. There was alſo Sr. *Edmund Vernam*, and Mr. *Haukins* the Kings chiefe Agent did their beſt, but none could preuaile to ſet me at liberty, onely they relieued mee with ſome good pieces of money, which the jailour for the moſt part got from me, threatning to keepe me more priuate if hee had not the better halfe of that I had, and finding the ſweetneſſe thereof

thereof, there passed not one but he priuately for his owne lucre acquainted them with my misery. At length there came a Gentleman of *Freezland*, by name *Scipio Intima*, who had beene my fellow prisoner in *Paris*, this young Gentlman was of a proper and comely feature, and of such carriage and nimble wit as a man might possibly meete withal; I seeing him passe by my grate, and knowing him, called to him out of the grate, and acquainted him with my vniust detention, who presently wrought so effectually with the Gouernors wife and daughters, whom he certified of my innocency and misery, insomuch that they tooke great pity vpon me, and acquainted the Warden of the Capuchins who then was with them therewith; and he vpon their relation came forthwith to visit me and commiserated my estate likewise, and going to the Gouernor told him thereof, who vrged great matters against me, & said that I was *reus læsæ Maiestatis*; but his wife and daughters seconding this his earnest solliciting, and this young Gentleman swearing and protesting my great innocency, did so farre preuaile with the Gouernor, that he gaue way that I might haue an equall tryall by Law, which before I could not obtaine, and gaue leaue that the Kings Aduocate who was in prison with me, might bee my Councellor. All which being granted, my Aduocate begunne to write the occasion of my vnlawfull detention, with a petition which hee sent to the High Court of Parliament at *Paris*, where the Court of parliament commanded all my aduersaries and accu-

sers

ſers to be perſonally cited before them,&to bring in their allegations and accuſations againſt me. My Aduocate did likewiſe challenge the Law of the Kingdome, which is, that no malefactor can be kept in priſon aboue three months, but hee muſt haue either the ſentence of life or death to paſſe on him, vnleſſe it be for treaſon againſt the Kings proper perſon; I hauing continued eight months in priſon contrary to the foreſaid Law, vrged liꝛe wiſe that ſaying, *quis enim innocens eſſe poterit ſi accuſari ſolummodo ſufficiat*, All this was ſo well ſet forth by my ſaid Aduocate, that there was none to proue any thing againſt mee, ſo that the High Court of Parliament pronounced me innocent, and condemned the Sergeant Maior of *Callis*, and the reſt of my aduerſaries, to the reparation of honor, dammage, and intereſt, and forthwith I was reſtored to my former liberty. Thus giuing hearty tankes to Almighty God for this his gracious deliuerance, and freeing me at ſuch time as I leaſt imagined, out of the hands of theſe infernall monſters, and blood-ſuckers, the Ieſuites and their faction.

And preſently comming for *Doner* I imbraced my natiue ſoyle with full reſolution neuer to depart out of it, beſeeching God to bleſſe me, & to make me (though vnworthy) a member of this his holy Church, whereunto through ſo many perſecuting afflictions & miſeries I haue at length arriued.

Gentle Reader, here thou haſt had a view of the trauailes, miſeries, & obſeruations of the *Engliſh*

Spaniſh Pilgrime, wherein I vowe to God I haue not written any thing but what for the moſt part I haue beene an eye witneſſe of: if the times had beene more fauourable vnto mee, I would haue much enlarged this my diſcourſe, the which I purpoſe by Gods aſſiſtance to diſpatch ſo ſoone as I can finde a conuenient time and oportunity. So beſeeching the Almighty to keepe in true faith, concord and vnity, this our Kingdome of great *Brittaine*, *France* and *Ireland*, I reſt.

FINIS.

GEO. PEABODY
941
.062
.W199
1630
c.1

HITS006
20AG12